FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BULGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE ADDRESSES VIENNA TALKS

AU181155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] Vienna, 14 Oct (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent report) -- Ambassador Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's delegation to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, took the floor at today's 317th plenary session, taking place behind closed doors.

Lyubomir Shopov reportedly stated that the draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and the measures connected with it to be adopted in Central Europe, which was submitted on 18 February 1982 by the socialist countries' delegations, offers realistic opportunities for an attenuation of the extremely high and dangerous concentration of troops and armaments on the territory of Central Europe. Unfortunately, the Western participants in the talks refuse to agree to a settlement on the basic questions of reduction on an equal basis and are seeking one-sided military advantages by manipulating the artificially created problem of figures and the unjustifiedly expanded measures of control, etc.

The actual reduction of the degree of military potentials is unthinkable without a reductipn of armaments, the high concentration of troops in the Central European area is dangerous, in the long run, not only because approximately 2 million soldiers are stationed there, but because these soldiers are equo!ped with the most up-to-date and deadly weapons. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is participating in the negotiations on the basis of a special statute, is seriously concerned about the fact that the Western participants in the negotiations, in their own draft agreement, are fully excluding a reduction of armaments. Our country is situated within the range of numerous weapons systems, which according to NATO plans, have already been deployed, or are very soon going to be deployed, on the Central European territory.

Along with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of reducing ground forces as well as armaments. The order of reduction as proposed by the socialist countries provides for an optimal simplification of reduction procedures as well as for a reliable control over the implementation of the agreement and does not demand a preliminary coordination of the number of troops and armaments.

The representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has reportedly pointed out the inconsistency of the attempts of Western participants to explain the elimination of the question of the reduction of armaments with the wish to allegedly "simplify" the procedures in reaching an agreement. A "simplification" of agreements at the orice of altogether renouncing such a question of crucial importance is inadmissible. If we continue to proceed along this path, we might also reach a refusal to reduce ground forces and thus fully strip the Vienna negotiations themselves of all their meaning.

The Bulgarian delegate in closing his address, reportedly appealed to the Western participants in the negotiations to evaluate the assets of the draft agreement submitted in February 1982 by the socialist countries and to adopt a realistic stand on the basic questions of the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

MISKA REPORT TO AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU171455 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 17 Oct 82

["On the Situation of Transport and the Measures To Be Taken To Strengthen Its Organization and Development in Service of Economy and Population -- Excerpts from the Report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PLA Submitted by Pali Miska at the 5th Plenum of the CC of the PLA" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, October 17 (ATA) -- Since the beginning, the party has devoted special attention to the strengthening and organization of transport on the basis of the concrete conditions and the needs of the country, said among others Pali Miska. Through all-round efforts, with no small investments and with a constant care to improve and extend the road system and transport vehicles, we managed that in a relatively short period of the time, to create a powerful transport of the time, to meet both the needs of economy and the movement of passengers.

Besides others, characteristic of this development has been also the creation of railway or naval transport, which did not exist in our country in the past. Today they realise 43 and 28 per cent of the goods transport respectively, inside and abroad.

At the same time, in plants, factories, mines, forests, arable land and everywhere where work gets on, different kinds of inner transport have been strengthened.

If the maintenance of the transport vehicles and their increase depended fully on import, now such conditions have been created so that it be as independent from import as possible. The majority of the spare parts, necessary to maintain the transport vehicles, is produced locally. Likewise, trailers with a capacity of 10 and 12 tons, heavy railways wagons, metallic ships of a small and medium capacity, bus trailers and mechanical equipment for loading and unloading in sea ports and railway stations have begun to be produced locally.

All this work has been accompanied by the care of the party, state organs and those of economy to train and qualify the necessary working people and specialists for all kinds of transport, who have tried and are trying to realize the tasks with success having a creative and revolutionary spirit.

During the 6th Five-Year Plan, the tasks of transport in general were realized and registered further increases. In 1980, as against 1975, the volume of goods transport increased 30 per cent. As a result of the putting into life of the orientations of the Central Committee of the party, the railway transport has been developed with priority and with rates twice higher than the motor-road transport.

Important measures to intensify the railway transport were adopted especially during 1981 after the remarks and advice of Comrade Enver Hoxha. 12 per cent more ton-commodities than in 1980 were transported by railway in 1981. New railway lines were added to the existing ones.

Speaking on the tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan, Pali Miska stressed that a series of measures have been defined. They serve the extension and strengthening of transport and will make it possible that by 1985, only for the Ministry of Communications, the total volume of commodities in ton-kilometer be 40 percent higher than in 1980, whereas on national scale by 34-36 per cent.

Dwelling on the tasks on the further strengthening and development of transport in all its kinds, the speaker said further on:

The correct policy the party has pursued for the creation and development of railway transport, as one of the mass and profitable kinds of transport, has made it possible that from one five-year plan to the other the railway network increase and extend to the 10 districts of the country, which have large volumes of commodities to be transported. This extension has aimed and aims at linking the main oil and mineral deposits and the industrial and agricultural centres with the important processing, exploitation or export centres.

Today, the main railway network extends to 350 km. From 196 km, it was in 1970. The volume of commodities transported through railway in 1981, as against 1970, has increased over 3 times. The volume of work realized by railway represented about 41 per cent of the total volume of the transport of the Ministry of Communications, as against 24 per cent it was in 1970.

During the 7th Five-Year Plan, the railway transport will increase at higher rates. The volume of the commodities in 1985 will be 84 per cent larger than in 1980, whereas its specific weight will reach to 47 per cent of the total volume of transport of the Ministry of Communications.

With the putting into exploitation of the railway lines such as Lac-Hani I Hotit, Fier-Vlora and some important sidings, the length of railway lines will reach to 440 km.

For the next five-year plan, taking into consideration the volume of transport of raw materials and mass products, the socio-economic development of different regions of the country and the technical-economic possibilities of the construction of new railway lines, attention will be devoted to the extension of the existing railway lines to the mineral deposits and big production centres.

The new railway lines to be constructed, must be designed and implemented together with the sidings to the main production centres, which have large volumes of commodities for transport.

Speaking about the tasks concerning the intensification of railway transport, he dwelt on the importance of the electrification of railway lines. By elaborating and implementing a farsighted policy, he said, the party has long ago given the orientation and has worked for the fast rate of development of the energetic basis of the country. It is precisely the result of this correct and farsighted policy that our country has a positive energy balance even in the situations of world energy crisis. This fact makes possible for us to think and work from now for the electrification of some main railway lines, something which guarantees not only a higher efficiency in transport, but also increases the transporting capacity.

Further on Pali Miska spoke about the tasks deriving from the connection of the country's railway line with the lines of other countries.

Speaking about the development of motor-road transport, he said: For some years now the motor-road transport has met the greatest part of needs of economy and population for transport. It has been extended, strengthened and consolidated both from the organizational and technical viewpoint.

Further on, Pali Miska laid the stress on the advanced experience which exists in this sector and pointed out that his experience should be summed up. There are over 1,000 drivers, he said, who work for the account of next five-year plan, without speaking here of many heroes of socialist labour and advanced drivers who realise two annual plans within a year.

The speaker dwelt later on the tasks facing the working people in this sector for the increase of technical maintenance of vehicles, the extensive use of trailers, the concentration of vehicles, the strengthening of passengers' transport, which goes now up to the remotest areas of the country, etc.

Measures should be taken, he said, so that since this five-year plan, the number of vehicles in urban service increase 10-15 per cent.

Speaking about the rational utilisation of the naval and motor-road transport for export-import commodities, he pointed out that in the conditions of the sharpening of the blockade on our country, it is indispensable to strengthen the work for the full and efficient utilisation of our merchant fleet and the vehicles for abroad. Last year, our ships carried out only 20 percent of the volume of export as well as 53 per cent of the import of goods, whereas 61 per cent of them were carried out by motor-road vehicles.

Then he spoke for the measures to be taken by the working people of these kinds of transport to continuously expand them in the future.

Further on he spoke about the extension and strengthening of the inner transport in all the production centres and agricultural economies, the greater use of telephers, the expansion of the existing roads and the creation of new ones, the growth of the loading-unloading capacity as well as about the work which goes on for the ideopolitical elevation and qualification of the working people.

In conclusion Pali Miska said the Political Bureau has great faith in the communists cadres and all working people of transport, who, with determination and courage, will mobilise all their forces and creative energies to realize the tasks as revolutionaries.

LEADERS OF UNION OF WORKING YOUTH OF ALBANIA

AU121502 Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] Composition of the leading organs of the Union of Working Youth of Albania:

Members of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania:

1. Abdyl Tafil Pilafi
2. Adelina Skendo Nelaj
3. Adriatik Faslli Dervishi
4. Adivije Bajram Mucaku
5. Aferdita Ruzhdi Hida
6. Afroviti Vangjel Ilia
7. Agim Avni Haxhimanka
8. Agim Sali Leka
9. Agim Asim Matraku
10. Agathokli Misto Proko
11. Antoneta Myslym Malushi
12. Anthulla Dhimiter Papa
13. Andon Polo Koco
14. Areti Todi Kerri
15. Artur Sprio Cezmaxhiu
16. Arben Ramiz Alia
17. Baftjar Rexhep Prejsi
18. Bajame Dilaver Bega
19. Bardosh Shefit Gace
20. Bashkim Dalip Hoxha
21. Bashkim Shaqir Dema
22. Behar Ramadan Gjata
23. Besnik Bajram Mustafaj
24. Cerciz Idriz Loloci
25. Dashuri Qamil Sheshi
26. Destan Selman Alla
27. Dese Daniel Jako
28. Deshira Asqeri Mevlani
29. Drita Vasil Sempni
30. Drita Musli Gaxha
31. Dhimiter Foto Qosja
32. Eli Stefan Stefani
33. Elfrida Vaske Dhamo
34. Elsa Themi Kondakciu
35. Elida Nuri Krakulli
36. Eleni Koco Koleci
37. Emanuela Rrok Kola
38. Engjellushe Mihal Kona
39. Ernest Filip Lukaj
40. Estref Estref Bega
72. Liri Hashine Sinaikolli
73. Lida Filip Thanaj
74. Liliana Lili Hoxha
75. Liza Pjeter Nikolli
76. Luljeta Harrillaq Puleri
77. Luljeta Behar Lamo
78. Luljeta Idajet Salia
79. Lulezim Xhevdet Hoxha
80. Lulezim Abedin Gojka
81. Lulezim Kadri Shkreta
82. Lula Ndue Gjoni
83. Luan Hysni Bregasi
84. Llazar Andon Pina
85. Llazaraq Gaqo Pulluqi
86. Marjana Vangjel Bellovoda
87. Marjeta Llukan Kosta
88. Margarita Tare Qilimi
89. Merita Sefer Kosova
90. Merushe Jakup Kaziu
91. Mehmet Bajram Elezi
92. Mine Kudusi Shehu
93. Mimoza Refit Jazaj
94. Myfarete Asllan Murati
95. Muhamer Baftjar Halili
96. Muharrem Murat Dova
97. Mystehak Teki Shehu
98. Nadire Beqir Hushi
99. Ndue Frrok Frroku
100. Nezir Rustem Selimi
101. Nikollaq Kopi Todolli
102. Nikoll Mark Paloka
103. Nazmi Arif Troci
104. Pellumb Alush Hazizi
105. Pellumb Baki Lamce
106. Pellumb Hysen Hito
107. Pjeter Gjok Prenga
108. Polikseni Kristo Shope
109. Pranvera Mustafa Bogdani
110. Prel Ndoc Vata
111. Qemal Tahir Minxhozi

41. Fatbardha Musa Zeneli
42. Fatime Hysen Isufi
43. Fatbardha Mahmut Nura
44. Fatmir Sezai Xhafa
45. Fatos Sevo Tarifa
46. Fidai Haxhi Bora
47. Fitrete Guradem Kulla
48. Fitim Mehmet Mata
49. Flora Miti Akulli
50. Flutura Ymer Vlashi
51. Flutura Stavri Doka
52. Gezim Xhemali Hallaci
53. Gjin Bardhok Buna
54. Gjin Prek Kola
55. Haxhire Adem Xhani
56. Hasime Fasli Basha
57. Hajri Faslli Nuhu
58. Hetem Bajram Mahmutaj
59. Hasan Gani Hoxha
60. Isuf Ramazan Ferra
61. Islam Shaban Lauka
62. Jani Gole Ballta
63. Jetsor Zyber Lumi
64. Kasem Veli Hida
65. Koco Vangjel Nole
66. Koco Theodhori Kokedhima
67. Lavdurie Ahmet Madana
68. Lavdosh Xhemil Duka
69. Leke Vukson Sokoli
70. Lina Koci Stefa
71. Liri Zenun Shabi
112. Remzi Hasan Lani
113. Rexhep Ibrahim Ballmi
114. Rita Shefik Hasku
115. Robert Nazis Isaku
116. Roland Peci Nasto
117. Rozina Sezai Qejvani
118. Safete Nuredin Hoxha
119. Sotir Dhimiter Dhima
120. Sokol Ahmet Qose
121. Sokrat Arqile Xhaxha
122. Silvana Hysen Hoxhati
123. Spiro Jorgo Brumbulli
124. Spiro Niko Lulo
125. Stavri Trifon Liko
126. Syrja Abaz Manaj
127. Shpetim Hysen Hoxha
128. Shpresa Osman Xhemollari
129. Shpresa Vilson Todri
130. Shtjefen Ded Zyla
131. Theodhor Lili Sollaku
132. Thoma Kico Pejo
133. Vasilika Vangjel Dhana
134. Vasfie Rexhep Goxhi
135. Vasil Skendo Xhaferri
136. Vjollca Met Bulku
137. Vlash Andon Laska
138. Vladimir Bace Ymeri
139. Ylvije Sele Brahimi
140. Ylli Qemal Pollogati
141. Zeliha Qamil Krasniqi

Alternate members of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania:

1. Abaz Seit Sharka
2. Adriatik Avni Hoxha
3. Aferdita Dilaver Malluta
4. Agim Qamil Sula
5. Artan Hazbi Hazbiu
6. Aurela Sprio Pasku
7. Brunilda Nevruz Osmani
8. Dafina Alo Qose
9. Drita Sulo Sofia
10. Drita Rauf Culli
11. Dukate Ndue Perpali
12. Elvira Muharrem Spaho
13. Fitnete Lutfi Babai
14. Kanan Bezat Imaj
15. Klement Dhimiter Tola
16. Lindita Dhimiter Prifti
17. Liliana Llesh Ndoi
18. Lorenca Pelivan Boni
19. Marie Frrok Gjini
20. Mimoza Llazar Risto
21. Mimoza Gaqo Vasha
22. Nazmie Kasem Kasmi
23. Pranvera Llambro Strakosha
24. Ramadanie Nebi Haxhiu
25. Sefedin Bajram Muha
26. Spartak Sprio Argjiri
27. Teodora Pandi Papa
28. Violeta Zaim Hadaj
29. Yllka Shaban Durishti
30. Ylvije Xhevat Goga

Members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania:

1. Besnik Mustafaj
2. Dese Jako
3. Deshira Mevlani
4. Eleni Koleci
5. Fatmir Xhafa
6. Haxhire Xhani
7. Jani Ballta
8. Leke Sokoli
9. Mehmet Elezi
10. Nezir Selimi
11. Pellumb Hazizi
12. Pellumb Hito
13. Sokol Qose
14. Shpresa Todri
15. Zeliha Krasniqi

Alternate members:

1. Bashkimi Hoxha
2. Fitim Mata
3. Lulezim Hoxha
4. Koco Kokedhima
5. Mine Shehu
6. Vasilika Dhana

The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania:

1. Dese Jako
2. Haxhire Xhani
3. Jani Ballta
4. Nezir Selimi
5. Mehmet Elezi

Comrade Mehmet Elezi was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania.

Members of the Central Auditing Commission:

1. Dashamir Murat Rroko
2. Evelina Dhimiter Joxha
3. Gjergj Vasil Grabova
4. Hyqmet Islam Shalja
5. Ilir Hysen Dashi
6. Perparime Demir Bregu
7. Shota Ndue Matoshi
8. Shkelqim Islam Cani
9. Vera Muco Bylyshaj
10. Zhaneta Llazar Zharo
11. Zhulieta Nikolla Pone

Comrade Gjergj Grabova was elected chairman of the Central Auditing Commission.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GREETS GDR NATIONAL DAY

AU140950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Oct 82 p 7

[Text] GDR State Council:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the GDR, we convey the people of the GDR our greetings and congratulations.

[Signed] Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

STROUGAL BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

Arrives Algiers 18 Oct

LD181818 Prague CTK in English 1629 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers (CETEKA Corespondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubonmir Strougal arrived here Monday on an official friendly visit to Algeria. With him are Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban, Czech Minister of Culture Milam Klusak, and other officials.

The visit takes place at the invitation of Algerian Premier Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, who was at the airport with other Algerian officials to welcome the guests.

Speaking briefly to journalists on arrival, Lubomir Strougal appreciated the development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. Possibilities of promoting this traditional cooperation, particularly in economy, scinece and technology, will be discussed during the visit, the first at this level. Talks with the Algerian premier will also cover topical international issues, he added.

The Algerian information media devote great attention to Lubomir Strougal's visit, stressing the development of Czechoslovak-Algerian mutually advantageous cooperation.

EL MOUDJAHID today carried an extensive article, announcing the start of the visit on the front page and reviewing the two countries' relations. The paper also appreciated the aid Czechoslovakia and other CMEA states grant Algeria in its industrialization, and the experts they send to help Algerian agriculture and health care.

Begins Talks With Abdelghani

LD190946 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers (CETEKA correspondent) [no date as received] -- Official talks between Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal and Algerian Prime Minister Mohamed Beng Ahmed Abdelghani started here last night.

The two prime ministers informed each other about the tasks in political, economic and cultural spheres which are being fulfilled in the two countries. They welcomed the fact that bilateral contacts are extending in all spheres and the traditional friendship between the two nations is deepening.

They said there are no serious problems in the relations between the two countries and all necessary preconditions exist for further intensification of bilateral cooperation. It concerns especially the exchange of goods, cooperation in science and technology, culture, education, health care and mass media.

The two prime ministers stated that Czechoslovakia could take a greater part in further industrialisation of Algiera, especially by further deliveries of complete plants for industrial development, export of machines and equipment and by education of exports for the most important branches of Algerian economy.

Czechoslovakia could import products and raw materials necessary for further development of its national economy. Cooperation on a long-term basis is useful for the two sides, it was stressed during the talks.

The prime ministers exchanged views on topical international issues, such as detente, disarmament and creating conditions for deepening of mutual confidence between nations. They condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the policy of discrimination in international trade which retards the development of peaceful cooperation among states with different social systems.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER RECEIVED BY DZUR

LD181706 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Today, in Prague, Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, received Brig 'Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the revolutionary leadership and commander in chief of the Libyan armed forces.

The representatives of the two armies briefed each other on questions of mutual interest. They noted that relations between the two countries are developing favorably, which contributes toward further deepening friendship between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

GDR'S HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO HUSAK

LD182316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent a telegram of greetings to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, as he returned to the GDR from a visit to Syria, Kuwait and Cyprus. In the telegram Erich Honecker wished Comrade Gustav Husak and all Czechoslovak working people further successes in the all-round strengthening of Socialist Czechoslovakia and in the joint fight for peace and socialism.

JAKES RECEIVES AFGHANI PARTY DELEGATION

LD182320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a study delegation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] headed by its secretary, Niaz Mohammad Momand, in connection with the conclusion of its working visit to Czechoslovakia.

The PDPA Central Committee study delegation became acquainted with a number of questions connected with organizing party work in managing the national economy. In the individual Czechoslovak central organs it became acquainted with planning and management problems, finance and banking policies, and with industrial and agricultural production issues. The delegation also visited the West Slovak and the West Bohemian regions.

At the conclusion of the talks, Comrades Milos Jakes and Niaz Mohammad Momand signed a new agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the PDPA.

PALESTINIAN STUDENTS FROM CSSR CAPTURE ISRAELIS

WA181200 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Interview with Nasir al-Kodwa, chairman of General Union of Palestine Students (GUPS) by SMENA editor Marian Babic]

[Excerpt] Q: What is the history and importance of the General Union, known under the acronym GUPS, an organization of Palestinian students?

A: It was established in 1959 as the first all-Palestinian organization of its kind. Many historic leaders of the Palestine movement began their political activity in it, including Yasir 'Arafat who also was its chairman.

Q: What represents GUPS today?

A: We are a large organization of 85,000 members who live and study in 35 countries of the world, including Czechoslovakia. This includes not only college students, but secondary school students as well.

Q: What is your union's participation in the Palestine movement?

A: GUPS currently belongs to the most active components of the entire Palestine movement, of which we are an inseparable part. We have seven representatives in the top body of our movement, the Palestine National Council. The GUPS general secretary is a member of the PLO Central Council.

Q: Members of your union have also actively participated in fighting Israeli aggression.

A: Yes, correct. After Yasir 'Arafat's appeal, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, many students from across the world came to Lebanon to actively participate in fighting aggression, be it as doctors or directly as armed combatants.

Q: They have achieved marked successes.

A: It is possibly little known that the five Palestinian fighters who captured eight Israeli soldiers in Al-Biqa' Valley, which ultimately served Tel Aviv as a pretext for breaking one of the Beirut truces, were members of our union -- explicitly students who studied in Czechoslovakia.

Q: But the heroic struggle also has cost victims.

A: Over 18,000 persons, mostly civilians, died in Lebanon from the onset of the aggression to the end of August. Direct combat losses of our combatants were lower compared with Israeli ones. But even so we had heroes among the students who gave their lives for the just cause of the Palestinian people. Among them were also three of our students who studied in your country.

Q: What has been the attitude of the Israeli aggressors toward your organization and its members?

A: The Israelis have treated our union and our members with utmost cruelty. Our secretary was arrested in southern Lebanon. Similarily many of our members are interned at the ill-famed Ansar camp, where boys already over the age of 12 have been detained. The Israelis also demolished all Palestinian schools in the territory which they occupied and in one of them buried alive 53 children. After occupation of West Beirut, the Israelis also leveled the seat of the General Union of Palestine Students and destroyed its archives.

The Ninth GUPS Congress is to meet by the end of this year, becoming a platform of international solidarity with the struggle of Palestinian people for its rights.

LER ASSESSES EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU180850 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler by PRAVDA staff journalist Frantisek Zdobina: "To More Consistently Implement the Set of Measures" -- date and place not given]

[Text] It is now more than a year and half since the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government on the Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy [after 1980] went into effect. This is a period of time which enables us to assess how the Set of Measures is affecting the quality of planning, how it is reinforcing khozraschet [cost accounting system], how it is speeding up scientific-technical progress and raising the effectiveness of foreign-economic relations, how it is raising the standard of management and how it is deepening the working people's participation in management. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government recently assessed the effectiveness of the Set of Measures from these viewpoints. Further assessments are being made at the level of the national republics, regions, ministries and economic production units.

PRAVDA's editorial board has made use of this special opportunity to seek an interview with Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finances and chairman of the government's planned economic management committee.

[Question] Everything that is new is welcomed as a rule until the time comes when it upsets the usual way of doing things. I think it was no different with the set of measures. All those who, speaking figuratively, were given the word, welcomed the set of measure at the beginning, but when they had to work according to its rules, the enthusiasm of some of the managers evaporated and more than once there could be heard from their ranks the question of "whether it was at all necessary to change the system of management since in the past, after all, we accomplished a high dynamic development and many successes."

[Answer] It is not for nothing that it is said that habit is an iron shirt. To this saying I would like to add that in the sphere of management this shirt is extraordinarily tight fitting. However, we cannot respect habits to the detriment of objective processes.

The entry into the eighties is an entry into quite diff nt conditions of development, which require a new practical concept and strategy of economic policy and fundamental qualitative changes in the system of management. The radical change of factors affecting economic growth forces one to stringently correct the methods for the implementation of economic policy, the practice of planning and even of economic thinking itself. Thus what is involved is a fundamental change of the management system which, of course, can take place in a certain period. It is a process with the accent on the general intensification of the national economy, which must be purposefully directed and adapted to the constantly changing conditions. The set of measures stands at the beginning of this process and affirms that despite many problems its principles are beginning to positively influence the qualitative aspects of management, particularly in those spheres which have priority in our economic policy in the present stage, above all as regards savings in the consumption of material.

The set of measures, however, puts substantially higher demands than the previous system of management on the standard of the work of managers on all levels. It is no coincidence that at the congress of the Socialist Youth Union in the Czech Socialist Republic, CSSR Premier Comrade Strougal emphasized that the program of intensification is a program for the able. Thus the difference between the past and the future development lies in the considerably changed internal and external conditions. The yardstick of the changes and at the same time the main sources of the further development of our economy in this will be -- first -- how we succeed in intensifying our domestic valorization process and -- second -- how and with what effect we assert our products in foreign trade. In the present period, therefore, we must make a great effort to teach ranking personnel in particular to see the situation through new eyes.

[Question] I would like to recall two extreme views. Those who hold the one view expected the set of measures to be a panacea for all our problems, while those who hold the other are diappointed by the set of measures -- they allegedly expected much more from it.

[Answer] In the first place I would like to stress that miracles do not happen -- also not in the economy. Everything positive that we have accomplished and will accomplish requires hard and honest work. Changes cannot be made from one day to the next. The national economy is a complex and sensitive organism. Any change in it and in its management must be properly thought out, checked and introduced gradually. For this reason we have used experiments in prepairing the set of measures and will go on with them.

Already when approving the Set of Measures, the party agencies stressed that this was the first step aimed at perfecting the planned management, and that we must constantly concentrate our efforts on ensuring that the system of management as well as the entire economic mechanism actively helps to resolve the pragmatic problems facing our economy. The principles of the Set of Measures cannot manage on their own, but in the hands of the managers they are an instrument to help them to orient their management work toward higher performance, quality, greater profitability of production and the growth of the effectiveness of foreign trade.

The results of the past period show several outstanding examples of good management work and an active approach to perfecting management methods, when the ranking personnel not only mastered the new rules, but put them into practice with expert skill and moral and political responsibility. That, obviously, could also be seen in the results of their organizations. On the other hand, however, there are examples of serious lagging in implementing, deepening and perfecting of the adopted measures. Here we must step up the exactingness and the economic pressure of the management principles so that this undesirable hesitancy in management work disappears as soon as possible. The party Central Committee has more than once criticized such attitudes and in many instances the party agencies even drew cadre consequences from them.

Comrade Minister, could you name the main positive aspects of the first year of the Set of Measures?

[Answer] Despite several problems, the Set of Measures has positively influenced the qualitative aspects of the handling of the economy in 1981, particularly in industry. The pivotal elements of the set promote a reduction in the consumption of material in the production sector, require a better valorization of fuels, energy and raw materials, a more effective utilization of long-term assets and human labor, and an improvement in the quality of production.

Let me enumerate several examples. In 1981 we achieved a 1.1 percent reduction in the cost of materials, which is better than what used to be achieved in the 1976-80 period, when we were achieving only a 0.6 percent reduction annually. Also the fulfillment of the plan for adjusted value added output [upravene vlastne vykony] (100.9 percent) was successful and the rate of growth achieved was 105.1 percent as compared with 1980 with a low rate of growth of output (101.2 percent). The linkage between the basic component of the wages payable and the adjusted added value and between the incentive wage components and the profitability of production assets, eventually with profit or costs, has shown itself to be a very effective instrument of material incentive. This linkage has a stimulating effect but could also be used in the way of sanctions, because in many sectors and enterprises, when the adjusted added value and the profitability of production assets were not realized, the resources for paying wages were lacking and the reduction of the incentive wage components was greatly felt.

The results, however, should not be overestimated because, above all, easily mobilized reserves were utilized and so were those elements that bring the enterprises advantages for the moment. They show that it will be necessary to gradually tighten the criteria for management, merit, planned utilization of production and its technical standard and quality.

[Question] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government underscored in their resolution regarding the Set of Measures that "it is of decisive importance that scientific-technical development becomes an organic part of the plan, the main content of all its parts, so that a rapid implementation of scientific-technical progress yields good national-economic results and the growth of the plan's qualitative indexes." In practice, however, the implementation of technical progress is proceeding slowly. It seems that it is precisely this sphere that is the weakest spot as regards the realization of the Set of Measures.

[Answer] Yes, it is in the sphere of scientific-technical progress that the slow advance bothers us most. We have incorporated several new elements in the Set of Measures to stimulate technical progress. Of those, for example, I can name the indexes of the profitability of production assets, the proportion of new and technically advanced products, products bearing the first class quality seal and so forth. It seems, however, that face to face with reality this does not apply to the essence of the matter. We have not hit the nail on the head yet, so to speak.

No manager can remain indifferent to the things that create economic results -- whether in routine production or in new, progressive production. Each director of an organization depend on how new technology is brought on stream. We must gradually reach the state when production itself demands new technology, when it cannot do without it. I cannot claim that we do not have directors of organizations who are very purposefully organizing work on new, technically perfect products with which they will satisfy the needs of the national economy by the end of the seventh and in the Eighth 5-Year Plan; they are preparing advanced production technology to save direct and embodied labor [ziva a mrtva prace]. I am thinking about the words of a director of one big enterprise, who proudly showed me new products, already technically ready for production, and the work of his research and development facilities which are working for the "future" of the enterprise. It was an enterprise, the great part of whose products was for export, and the enterprise well knew the products of its competitors on the European market as well as on the world markets.

That is why CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Gustav Husak so emphatically told the Third Socialist Youth Union Congress: "In order to speed up scientific-technical development we have been implementing effective measures in the entire planning system, in the system of organization and management, in the system of material incentives and in the capital construction policy. We must stress with great urgency that in each sphere one has to search for and implement concrete steps aimed at the more successful fulfillment of this really key task."

The new rules, by which we want to verify the measures aimed at accelerating scientific-technical progress, beginning with the coming year, are already ready and selected economic production units have been acquainted with them. The objective is to increase the effect of the economic mechanism in such a way as to make scientific-technical progress yield savings of material, reduce labor-intensiveness, provide profit and an effective foreign trade. In short -- that it becomes the decisive factor for the development of production and its effectiveness.

[Question] It has been said in this connection that a better remuneration of technical personnel than to date would contribute to a turn for the better.

[Answer] I will gradly answer this question because it affirms what I said in the beginning, that is, that not all managers have sufficiently mastered the rules of the Set of Measures and the accompanying legal norms as is necessary for practice. New and amended norms already make it possible for really creative people, such as designers, technologists and developers, whose work can be seen in the form of technically perfect products and technologies successfully implemented in foreign trade, to be remunerated according to their merit -- and that more markedly than the others, the mediocre ones. However, in spite of this egalitarian tendencies persist. We have to put an end to that. The measures which are being drawn up, which will distinctly improve the remuneration of creative workers who are significantly contributing to our national economy and which will create the best possible conditions for their work and free them from unnecessary paper work, will help here.

[Question] Technical standards and the quality of products and service decide the success on foreign markets. As a manufacturing country we are extraordinarily interested in asserting ourselves on these markets. Despite that fact, it is clear from the way the export tasks have been fulfilled that many enterprises have not been successful here.

[Answer] Under conditions when the growth of the national income depends and will ever increasingly depend on foreign trade, its effectiveness is one of the main sources of the growth of our national prosperity. At the same time directors of production must more directly influence the effectiveness of foreign trade, manufacturers must be informed about the competetive situation on foreign markets, and they must know the payment and currency exchange situation better.

Therefore we must increase demands on manufacturers, put considerable economic pressure on them, and evaluate their work according to the results which we achieve in foreign trade. It is in that spirit that the principles of the Set of Measures have been further elaborated and deepened, and their effectiveness will be verified in selected economic production units. The point is to make both the positive and the negative impact of the results of foreign trade on the economic results of enterprises and economic production units increase the pressure on production and foreign trade, on a faster implementation of scientific-technical progress and on the export performance of the Czechoslovak economy.

[Question] The theme of our interview would require us to consider how the Set of Measures influences the wage differentiation and what to do about excessive administrative work. But these and other questions can be rolled into one: If the principles of khozraschet management were more effectively applied then affairs would certainly be managed with more care and more attention would be paid to technical developments, profits and succeeding on foreign markets.

[Answer] As we have shown, the khozraschet principles in the Set of Measures are beginning to have an effect in the right direction. In the experimental verification of the new, improved rules in the sphere of scientific-technical development and increasing the effectiveness of foreign trade relations we are concerned with further and not insignificantly intensifying them. It is yet another step toward a goal which we want to reach and which the CSSR premier very accurately formulated at the Socialist Youth Union congress in the Czech Socialist Republic: "We must gradually get into a situation where everyone in production and sales is forced to earn his living, to ensure the necessary resources for remuneration, enterprises assets and investments."

The fact that the results of foreign trade in exports and imports from the viewpoint of the prices achieved abroad and the agreed payment conditions will be in the organizations taking part in the experiment fully projected into the husbandry of the economic production units and enterprises, that in order to ensure the investment development of the economic production units a unified investment fund will be established from their resources and from bank credit, all this is another marked reinforcement of the khozraschet principle of authority and responsibility.

Generally speaking, the enterprises' efforts to fully implement intraenterprise khozraschet must not be arrested. It is necessary that the economic production units and sectors organize an exchange of experience in this sphere, that perfecting intraenterprise khozraschet becomes a part of the comprehensive programs of the development of enterprises' management, that khozraschet develop in connection with the brigade forms of the organization of work and remuneration.

[Question] From this problem it is only a small step to the question of how the Set of Measures affects the intensification of the working people's participation in management.

[Answer] There has without doubt been progress in this respect. The creative activity of the working people expresses greater concreteness and the effort to assert the khozraschet principles, that is, to express and implement concrete thriftiness and effectiveness. The principles of the Set of Measures and their exactingness have also created prerequisites for a greater measure of criticism as regards the control function of work collectives.

The individual as well as the collective pledges of the working people are concentrating more on savings of all kinds, on the quality of work, on ensuring the deliveries of specific products. But not all possibilities here have been exhausted yet. As regards the participation of the working people, the counterplanning should be more broadly developed with the objective of making the annual plans more progressive [sprogresivnit rocne plany] by exposing untapped potential faster. The influence of the working people on the realization of the policy of remuneration according to merit must increase as soon as possible in order to put "an end to the comfortable life" of those people who are parasites on the honest work of those who are capable and perform.

When we speak about the participation of the working people in management, we must not ignore one finding that does not give the best testimony to a part of the management sphere. When we considered the comprehensive programs for the development of management which ministries submitted to us, we ascertained that the problem of the role and the function of the human element was their weakest spot. The majority of the plans and measures aimed at the development of management concentrate on formally logical and organizational-technical aspects to the detriment of the decisive sociopolitical and economic aspects. In the programs the solution of the problem of the human factor is mostly narrowed down to the basic duties of the cadre-personnel formations. Thus it does not sufficiently reflect one of the axioms of the management work -- that "the management is and will remain a socioeconomic process in which man plays the decisive role."

[Question] And now, Comrade Minister, there is only thing left -- to say a few words about the effectiveness of the Set of Measures and a few words about what the future course will be like.

[Answer] In this interview we have concentrated on assessing the effectiveness of several important principles of the Set of Measures. We emphasized that the Set of Measures is a correct base for the further development and perfection of planned management. Apart from bringing some concrete economic results it will help to overcome the quantitative approach to management and to emphasize the intensification factors of growth more and apply them. Thus it will help to fulfill the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress about the inevitability of the transition of the economy to the path of intensification. At the same time, however, it can be seen that the conditions of the realization of the Set of Measures, that is, the basic pragmatic conditions, are more demanding than we thought. It can also be seen that the Set of Measures is not effective enough in the sphere of scientific-technical development, capital construction and external economic relations.

Even at the same time when the Set of Measures was being approved, the party agencies stressed that it was an open-ended system, which would be improved in accordance with new needs, findings and experience. In connection with the assessment of the Set of Measures, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also discussed the program of further work to perfect the system of planned management. This program envisages that in addition to the gradual measures and changes a more principled step on the perfection of the system of management in the Eighth 5-year Plan will be prepared and concretely formulated in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

[Question] Thank you for the interview, Comrade Minister.

[Answer] And I thank PRAVDA for its interest in the problems of management. In conclusion I would like to emphasize that even if the Set of Measures had the most perfect form, the decisive thing is the political stances of managers and their interest in implementing the adopted principles. The passage from the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government which states that "when explaining and preparing the measures, one must devote great care to clarifying their Marxist-Leninist ideological starting points, their linkage with the solution of pragmatic problems and shortcomings on the development of the economy and the consequences of internal changes and, in particular, the external conditions of economic development remains topical.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ARTICLE ON FRG'S KOHL

AU191026 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 82

[Correspondent Werner Otto article: "Difficult Start"]

[Text] On Wednesday FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl made his first government statement to the Bundestag for the CDU/CSU -- FDP coalition which took office on 1 October 1982. It was awaited with great expectation in view of the unusual circumstances of the government change in Bonn, which took place in the middle of the 1980-84 legislative term. In recent weeks there has been talk of a "change," of a "new beginning" but also of "constancy" and continuity" in the camp of the present government parties. At the same time voices among union politicians could be heard speakinf of the new cabinet merely as a "transition government" which was announcing only a short-term program.

In view of this situation it was clear that special attention would be paid to the new chancellor's statement on FRG foreign policy. The yardstick of every government today, understandably, is the stance it adopts on the question of war and peace, that affects the whole of mankind and every nation, and what it intends to do to preserve peace.

This is, of course, especially true of the government of a country that, like the FRG, lies at the center of Europe on the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact as well as between the two social systems. This is also especially true of a government under the leadership of the CDU/CSU, from the ranks of which very contradictory and frequently also disquieting statements were heard in the past on questions of armament and disarmament, of detente and treaty policy.

Federal Chancellor Kohl spoke of a "policy for peace in Europe and worldwide," of a policy of "peace in freedom." The predictability of his policy could be relied on. There was no lack of declarations for peace, although they provoked a certain amount of scepticism in the face os hif later explanations, especially as he used formulations in these that originated in the cold war. In the public galleries there were differences of opinion as to whether Chancellor Kohl would keep to a course of detente and cooperation as he announced in the same breath that he intended to steer a more Atlantic rather than European course. We can assume that this is what he meant when he made loyalty to the United States, which of course was no surprise, into the first priority and said: "The alliance with the United States is the kernel of German raison d'etat." The question arises as to whether he intends to support unconditionally and perhaps also unhesitatingly the present U.S. administration's arms drive policy whic is meeting opposition worldwide and increasingly even within the United States. We recall that recently even the well-known U.S. Senator William Fulbright, former chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spoke out against the confrontation course steered by the Reagan administration, and said that the West European states would be well-advised to resist this policy in order to prevent a further escalation of the global situation.

The acid test for the stance toward peace is the relationship to the NATO missile decision. In opposition to the interests of the European nations the Kohl government decisively supports its realization, as could be gathered from the federal chancellor's declaration. His government unconditionally supports the NATO missile decision and will defend it at home and abroad. He is of the opinion that the United States is prepared to achieve results in the medium-range missile question at the Geneva negotiations, although there are no signs of this so far.

This is all the more serious, as observers here are saying, since CDU/CSU politicians support the point of view that the new U.S. missiles should be stationed on FRG territory in any case, that is without reference to the Geneva negotiations.

That also seems to be the reason why central questions concerning peace and security in Europe were simply left out of the government declaration, for example the USSR's proposal to make the declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the Bonn stance on U.S. plans for a nuclear war limited to Europe, as well as the acceptance that a basis-agreement is the only possible foundation for cooperation between the two German states.

All Kohl's statements on the conferences in Madrid, Vienna and Geneva can be summarized in that he fully supports the Reagan positions which are aimed at changing the military-strategic balance in favor of NATO and the United States under the slogan of a so-called zero solution.

After his statement of loyalty to NATO Kohl spoke in favor of a continuation of relations with the East. On the basis of treaties concluded the FRG will continue to work for dialogue and cooperation and will "strive for continuous development" in relations with the Soviet Union. The question arises as to how this fits in with the rude attacks on the People's Republic of Poland and open interference in its internal affairs as a sovereign state that breaches the Helsinki Final Act. It was also noticeable that Kohl used the term "true detente," presumably in order to distance himself from the previous detente policy.

The Federal Government, Kohl said, sees economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA states as an important part of East-West relations. It wants to continue economic relations on the basis of existing agreements. Trade with the GDR is also an important element of cooperation, and the FRG is prepared for an expansion of it. At the same time he made the condition that trade must serve his political aims.

The question remains open as to whether Kohl stands on the side of other European Community states who are against the U.S. course of sanctions and punitive measures toward the FRG firms AEG-Kanis, Amnnesmann, Anlagenbau Dusseldorf, Essener Hochdruckleitungsbau GmbH, Duesseldorfer Kokspipelineplannung GmbH and other West European firms or whether he sides with those who are escalating the trade war from Washington. It is well known that sanctions and embargo measures violate signed agreements and, as important industrial circles are saying, damage the FRG's economic interests. Such a policy is completely at odds with Kohl's intention, stated several times in his speech, to do something about mass unemployment: Supporting or tolerating boycott policy endangers additional thousands of jobs.

In his government declaration the federal chancellor also discussed FRG-GDR relations. The GDR can rest assured that his government will keep any existing obligations, and that it stands by the agreements. However at the same time he spoke of "German unity," of the "openness of the German question," but it is not difficult to recognize that in this he is in opposition to reality and also to the agreements of the basis-agreement. Her Kohl also referred to this, but he surrounded these statements with remarks which raise doubts and give rise to questions as to whether he has in mind a sort of adherence to the treaty with limited responsibility.

As it is known the basis-treaty of 21 December 1972 says that it has been concluded to serve peace and to contribute to detente and security in Europe. It confirms the inviolability of frontiers and the observance of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all European states, and it states in international law that the two German states are sovereign in their internal and foreign affairs. It is stressed as a firm basic norm for relations between the two German states that the GDR and the FRG accept that the sovereign power of each of the two German states is limited to its own state territory. They respect the independence and separate nature of each of the two states.

Instead of talking of the two German states, the FRG and the GDR, in accordance with reality and the basis-agreement, Herr Kohl seeks refuge in formulations about "Germany as a whole." Thus it seems to be confirmed, observers here note, that those people in the CDU/CSU have come to the forefront who are in the habit of embellishing their Sunday speeches with such phrases and who avoid their concept of the two German states, thus moving away step by step from the fundamental positions of the basis-agreement. What in fact is the value of a statement by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the validity of the treaties if he is not even prepared to take account in his government statement of the clear and unambiguous agreements of the basis-treaty according to which the two German states recognize each other as sovereign and mutually independent states, which also found expression in their admittance to the United Nations?

In this matter it is a waste of time to quote documents which are totally irrelevant to the GDR. American occupation law does not apply to the GDR. Beyond the basis treaty which is in tune with international law there is no "special legal nature" of relations between the GDR and the FRG. He who refers to a Germany within the borders of 1937 immediately calls into question again his previously stated adherence to the treaty. His deeds are determined not by realities but by dreams. It is known, however, that dreams have nothing to do with politics.

Kohl also spoke continuously of "all Germans" when he was referring to the citizens of the GDR and the citizens of the FRG. This is not the first time that this has come up, but after the meeting at Werbellinsee a federal chancellor said: Citizens of the GDR and citizens of the FRG. This has obviously now become lost. We were that far once. The question remains: What does this reversal mean? Nothing can be found in what Herr Kohl said regarding respecting GDR citizenship. We must ask what will happen with the youth exchange which has just started, for example, if not even GDR citizenship is respected? As to what young people from the GDR are to be called in the FRG and the young people from the FRG in the GDR -- perhaps as "all-Germans" or "greater Germans?" Obviously only as citizens of the GDR and the FRG!

Although there is much talk of easing relations the GDR passport is not accepted on a practical level. The FRG's intransigent stance on respecting GDR citizenship is the main hurdle to an expansion of human contacts. Nothing was said in the new chancellor's government statement on recognition of the Elbe frontier in accordance with international law, which would lead to an improvement of the situation precisely in this field and which would bring into force many already agreed treaties. In vain we look for a resolution to dissolve the office in Salzgitter which is totally irreconcilable with the basis-treaty, or to make the long-voerdue change from permanent missions in both states to embassies.

If there is talk that in relations the principle of balanced concessions by both sides is valid, then this is self-evident. This is true of relations between all states and has applied also in GDR-FRG relations so far. But a certain business-like and realistic climate is necessary for this, and by the way, when there is talk of concessions the GDR has made the greatest so far.

The loud phrases about "German unity" will ring in the ears of the Federal Republic's neighbors in West and East. Can we expect a wave of nationalism from Bonn? Many people will wonder what is to be expected of a country whose government is urging the siting of Pershing II missiles, something which is rejected by the overwhelming majority of the citizens, and is hankering after ambitions of a greater Germany.

Apart from the fact that the transformation of the FRG into a launching pad for new United States medium-range weapons represents a mortal danger for the people of the Federal Republic, a fact that has now been grasped by over 70 percent of the FRG population, the people of the GDR must also regard the plans approved by Helmut Kohl as a threat to their security because they know that those plans involve first-strike nuclear weapons. How then could the implementation of the NATO missile decision not have serious consequences for GDR-FRG relations?

Anticommunist overtones were certainly to be expected in this government statement and nobody is surprised at them. It must be remembered, however, that the new federal chancellor dug very deeply into the box of anticommunist cliches and began his remarks about relations with the GDR with these. Are these the echoes of the prayer wheels turned while the CDU/CSU was in opposition, or are doctrines to be revived which were bankrupt even in the fifties? Let people believe what they want about what might happen after generations. The issue of today and tomorrow and the day after tomorrow is: How can relations between the two German states be shaped in such a way as to be useful to peace and to benefit the people? They only benefit the people when things continue peacefully and Europe does not become a Euroshima.

Anyone who recalls the experience of past decades knows that there can be no progress at all if one relies on pressure or interferes in the GDR's internal affairs. It will not be possible to achieve today what was not achieved at the time of Adenauer who, moreover, attempted to draw realistic conclusions from this at the end of his life. Together with the Soviet Union and its other allies the GDR will at all times safeguard its interests and those of its citizens. They should take this into account in Bonn.

The GDR's attitude is unchanged and clear. Observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality and equal rights of the two states and of noninterference in internal affairs is essential for progress in relations between the GDR and the FRG; this importance transcends bilateral interests and extends to the whole situation in Europe. Talk of predictability and continuity assumes insight into the realities, above all the fact that there are two Germany's -- the socialist German Democratic Republic and the capitalist German Federal Republic. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, recalled this fact recently when addressing graduates of the military academies. They are two independent states which belong to separate alliances -- the Warsaw Pact and NATO. There has never been any lack of readiness for a constructive approach in Berlin, the GDR capital. But whether developments on the Rhine will lead to a cooling-off or will even damage what has already been achieved remains open. Anyone who fought against the policy of treaties in opposition may find it difficult as governing party to hold the results, that are also of great value to the citizens of the FRG, in high enough regard. It would be good if this were done with care. Words have been spoken in Bonn; actions will now have to prove what is to be made of them.

During his government statement Kohl dealt with the disputed question of new elections to the Bundestag and said that the coalition is in favor of early elections on 6 March 1983, even though this is not easy from a constitutional point of view.

It is certainly not the business of the outside observer to interfere in the FRG's internal affairs but Federal Chancellor Kohl's statements on matters of economy, finance and social policy leave no doubt that everything is tending toward shifting the burden of the crisis rigorously onto the shoulders of the workers while at the same time giving employers new profit opportunities, not only not cutting the arms budget but actually increasing it. Kohl referred to the CDU/CSU-FDP government as a "coalition of the center," but the course embarked upon clearly leads to the right; this is clearly indicated by the remarks in the part of the government statement dealing with domestic policy.

No prospects were offered for improvements in the economic situation; unemployment will continue to increase and a "difficult balancing act" must be performed, Kohl said.

The list of social cuts announced by Kohl shows that behind the words about a "breathing space in social policy" lies a long-term program of social cutbacks and cancellations. It follows, though not immediately in all parts, the paper presented by the economics minister, Lambsdorff, which the trade unions have called a declaration of war on the workers.

The announced increase in the value added tax will result in further price increases for consumers. Rigorous cuts in state social expenditure will affect broad sections of the population. The unemployed are to pay higher social security contributions and will receive less support.

Pensioners are to make additional payments to health insurance and will have to accept a reduction in pension provisions. The introduction of the so-called graduated rents will cause rents to rise even further and rent control will be relaxed. Subsidies for schoolchildren are to be cut, as are family allowances. Students will no longer receive grants but only loans which they must repay after completing their studies. Sick people must make additional payments to hospital costs out of their own pockets. Anyone who takes a health cure will have to contribute DM10 per day or have the health cure time deducted from his leave. There are to be further pay reductions for workers, employees and civil servants.

All this is proclaimed to be a way out of the crisis that they are calling the deepest crisis since the FRG came into being, although a similar economic and financial policy in the United States and Britain has clearly been unsuccessful. The result has been not fewer unemployed but an increase in unemployment.

Federal Chancellor Kohl alleged that overcoming unemployment is the main aim of the new government's domestic policy. However he did not give an answer to the question of how the concept he is pursuing can, under conditions of economic stagnation, persuade employers to extensively expand production capacity when existing capacity is not being fully used rather than, as they have done hitherto, to use capitalist rationalization and put more workers and employees on the streets. The question that arises here is what will be the result of the threat to jobs at AEG, of underemployment of production capacity in the steel industry, and the social consequences of the introduction of microelectronics?

What Helmut Kohl announced, and this is also being said here in Bonn, was a program for further shifting the burden of the crisis onto the little man and not a program for overcoming the crisis.

All in all this is a difficult beginning.

REPORT ON REAGAN SPEECH ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

DW151023 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Dear listeners, U.S. President Ragan delivered a speech on the state of the nation which was broadcast over television. The speech dealt with the precarious economic developments in the United States. Our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports:

Dear listeners, what the President tried to tell his compatriots over U.S. television had already been heard too often by the Americans. The President admitted that dark clouds of unemployemnt are affecting the lives of 11 million Americans. The United States is confronted with serious problems, and the American way of life and the American dream of social security are being destroyed by the creeping economic stagnation and unemployment.

However, the U.S. President appealed to his audience and said that the Americans should have confidence in the program of economic renewal. Nobody has a better program than his administration, and the recuperation of the U.S. economy is just around the corner, he said. Whether in New York, Chicago or Los Angeles, everyone was aware of the reasons why the President delivered this speech. The following news of the past weekend causes people in the United States to worry about making a living: 11.3 million Americans without jobs, 6.6 million workers on short time and 1.6 million disappointed, unemployed people who have given up going to the employment offices.

This shocking news comes just 2 weeks before the U.S. congressional elections. There are already some predictions that the bungled economic policy might cost the Reagan team 30-40 seats in Congress. What the Americans wanted to hear from their President was not new promises which remain unfulfilled but measures which would provide a solution to the problems. However, the U.S. head of state failed to give his compatriots such an answer. Rather, he admitted that he does not have any magic formula up his sleeve to cure the United States of its chronic economic stagnation. Well, how could he, anyway?

Senator Donald Riegle from the automobile-producing state of Michigan, which is hard-hit by plant shutdowns and mass unemployment, in a reply for the Democrats asked: What direction are we heading when the Reagan administration declares that the sky is the limit when the financing of arms programs for the Pentagon is at stake?

In his speech the U.S. President expressed amazement that the typical crises of the capitalist economy no longer run in accustomed cycles, but that the end of one crisis coincides with the beginning of another, and that mass unemployment in the United States has become a permanent aspect of society.

What did President Reagan say in Ohio the other day? Between 6 and 6.5 percent unemployment will probably have to be considered normal for the United States in the future. However, shouldn't the cause be sought in the fact that not even the strongest capitalist power can put huge sums of money into nuclear armament without inflicting chronic damage on the civilian economy?

The interest rates of the big banks are so drastically different that the investment climate remains uncertain in the United States. Only 68 percent of the U.S. industrial capacity is being utilized at this time, and the utilization of capacity in the steel industry is even down to 43 percent. This week 479 businesses went bankrupt in the United States. This year as many as 19,170 enterprises have gone bankrupt, the highest figure since the great depression.

The U.S. agricultural machinery giant International Harvester, which is in serious financial difficulties, has just announced that late this month it will temporarily close down its plants at Springfield and Fort [name indistinct] with 6,500 employees. It is being viewed with alarm that unemployment is visibly spreading to states such as Texas where in the past few years those industrial sectors have concentrated which have good prospects for the future and which determine developments -- sectors such as the petroleum, natural gas, computer and space industries. In Texas the unemployment rate leaped from 6.7 percent in August to 8.4 percnet in September.

What was it that the President said in his television speech? The economic recuperation of the United States is just around the corner. A public opinion poll just conducted by the U.S. ABC television network and THE WASHINGTON POST showed that 57 percent of those interviewed feel that the United States is moving along the wrong course.

HONECKER CONCLUDED VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Middle East Reportage

For KUNA and Kuwait domestic service coverage of the visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Kuwait, including reportage on a predeparture statement and the joint communique see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 18 and 19 October Middle and Africa DAILY REPORT.

Issues Statement on Departure

LD181406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Our meetings and the successful development of your country of which there were numerous examples have made a strong impression on me and my entourage, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, told the Kuwait press before leaving the country. In his statement Erich Honecker expressed his thanks for the cordial hospitality and expressed his satisfaction that the talks with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah have contributed to a better mutual understanding of developments in the two states and of the standpoints on problems of the international situation.

Erich Honecker stated further: I note with satisfaction that there is complete agreement on fundamental questions of the present day. Like Kuwait, the GDR too is concerned about the preservation and consolidation of peace as a precondition for a happy future of the peoples. Kuwait's endeavor for peaceful and good-neighborly relations and constructive cooperation with all states in the interest of the security of the peoples and of world peace is highly appreciated by the GDR.

Erich Honecker continued: The GDR does not overlook the destructive work of influential forces which prefer a policy of arms drive and confrontation to peaceful cooperation of the peoples and detente. In my talks with his highness, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah I pointed out the great dangers which threaten peace in Europe through NATO's intention to deploy in 1983 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of the FRG and other West European states. Further great efforts are required in order to prevent this ominous development.

It is more necessary than ever to end the arms race, to achieve a peaceful solution to international conflicts and to extend the process of detente through the common action of those who cherish peace, freedom and progress. The materialization of these objectives is served by the cooperation of the GDR and the State of Kuwait. My country's willingness in principle to work constructively and maintain friendly relations with all states for the preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security remains unchanged.

We respect the cultural and historic achievements and the humanist faith of Islam and we appreciate very greatly the contribution made by Islamic states toward safeguarding peace.

There is a complete identity of views that a lasting and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict is more urgent than ever. Such a settlement which is indeed just can be worked out and translated into action only through collective efforts with the participation of all interested parties, including chiefly the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The GDR notes with satisfaction that the main stipulations of the Arab plan for a Middle East settlement approved at the Fes Arab summit conference tally with those principles for whose implementation the USSR and other socialist states, including the GDR, have been fighting for many years. Like Kuwait, the GDR has condemned the terrible massacres in the Palestinian camps of West Beirut, the responsibility for which lies with those who support and equip the murderers.

We emphasized that we will continue to support in unconditonal solidarity the courageous Palestinian people and the PLO.

The wish by the countries of the gulf region to safeguard the security in this region themselves, without interference from outside, and not to permit the deployment of foreign military forces, is supported by the GDR.

We also agree that the sovereignty of the states over their national development free of external control and interference, and over their natural resources, must be fully guaranteed, Erich Honecker continued.

The GDR supports the efforts by the nonaligned states to bring about a new order of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis, to overcome discriminations and to achieve equality in international economic relations.

I am convinced that our agreement in the further shaping of friendly relations between the GDR and the State of Kuwait as well as the documents signed will promote cooperation for our mutual benefit and lead to their further expansion.

I wish the State of Kuwait and the Kuwaiti people further prosperous development, and a happy peaceful future.

Cable's Message to Amir

LD181408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1120 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah:

On leaving the territory of the State of Kuwait I would like to express to you, your highness, and the friendly people of Kuwait, my sincere thanks for the generous hospitality shown to me and to the members of my delegation.

I am convinced that the numerous results of our talks will consolidate and deepen further the friendly relations between the GDR and the State of Kuwait and serve to benefit our peoples.

To you, your highness, I sincerely wish you new successes in the further development of your country, creative powers and personal well-being.

Returns to Berlin

LD181700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, this afternoon returned to Berlin from his official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and his state visits to the Republic of Cyprus and Kuwait. On arrival at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport Erich Honecker and the members of his official party were warmly welcomed by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke and Paul Verner. Also present were deputy chairmen of the Council of State Manfred Gerlach, Heinrich Homann and Ernst Mecklenburg; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfang Rauchfuss, Rudolph Schulze and Herbert Weiz as well as other GDR public figures.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

CEMA's Fadeyev

AU141322 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Oct 82 p 8

[Greetings message from Nicolay Fadeyev, secretary of CEMA, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State

Highly Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker!

Allow me to cordially congratulate you and through you all the GDR people on behalf of the entire international collective of the CEMA Secretariat on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the GDR, the first German worker-peasant state.

The information and development of the socialist order in the GDR has taken place under complicated conditions, in the violent struggle against international imperialism and its attempts to take the worker-peasant republic away from the historic path it had taken.

Today the GDR is one of the most economically, scientific-technologically and culturally developed states of the world. These great achievements are the result of the persistent and enthusiastic work of the people of the republic under the leadership of the avant-garde they recognize, the SED. The great successes of the GDR convincingly prove that only socialism is able to secure freedom, comprehensive democratic rights, welfare and safety for the people.

In close cooperation and community with the member countries of CEMA, the GDR is successfully building the developed socialist society. It is a consistent and active member of CEMA, an organization which embodies a new type of international relations as they can only exist among fraternal socialist countries.

The cooperation of the CEMA countries, which is based on the inalienable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, is a strong propelling force in solving the tasks set by the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member countries and promotes the expansion of the international positions of socialism as well as the strengthening of world peace.

The GDR makes an important contribution to strengthening the countries of the socialist community. It actively participates in implementing all measures which aim at strengthening and expanding the fraternal friendship and cooperation in solving the problems of the socialist economic integration and the reliable fulfillment of the enormous tasks in building socialism and communism.

On their national day we wholeheartedly wish the GDR people new successes in shaping the developed socialist society as well as in fulfilling the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress. To you personally, highly esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, we wish good health and further successes in your untiring and manifold work for the further prospering of the GDR people and all peoples of the entire socialist community, for the strengthening of unity, friendship and cooperation of the socialist countries for the benefit of peace and social progress in the world.

Yours faithfully,

[Signed] N. Fadeyev, CEMA secretary

PRC Leaders

AU121510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 82 p 6

[Greetings message from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State:

Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the GDR we convey cordial congratulations to you, and through you, to the government and the people of the GDR on behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people.

The GDR people have developed their knowledge and abilities to the benefit of the state and have achieved important successes in diligent work. We wish the GDR people new bigger successes in developing a flourishing economy and in building their country.

The development of the relations between our two states is in the interest of our two peoples. The government and the people of China will continue our efforts to further expand the bilateral relations.

May the traditional friendship and cooperation of the peoples of both countries constantly advance.

[Signed] Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council

Cuba's Castro

AU131416 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Greetings message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR, which is fraternally allied with us, I want to express our fraternal congratulations to you on behalf of the people, the Communist Party and the State Council as well as the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

In the period since the historic foundation of the first worker-peasant state on German soil the GDR, under the tested leadership of the SED, has achieved impressive successes in building the developed socialist society and is consistently advancing on the path toward a higher phase of social development.

We highly assess the manifold activities of the GDR, which together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, contributes toward strengthening peace and strengthening socialism on a global scale and toward the continuous growth of solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation at a time when, due to the policy of the present North American administration, which is based on the threat of war, destruction and death, there has been an escalation of the arms race and the process of detente has ended, as a result of which world peace is seriously threatened. We highly assess the close ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation which exist between our peoples, parties and government. We reaffirm our readiness to further strengthen them daily to the mutual advantage and in the interest of socialism and peace in the spirit of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, which we signed during your unforgettable visit to our homeland in 1980.

I take this opportunity to wish you, dear comrades, further great successes in socialist construction and health and personal well-being.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba

Mongolian Leaders

AU131415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Oct 82 p 6

[Greetings message from Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, allow us to convey sincere fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR and all working people of the GDR on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian people as well as on our own behalf.

The strong economic, scientific-technological and cultural potential which the GDR possesses at present is the legal result of the creative work of the GDR people in the course of three decades, the result of the comprehensive organizational work of their Marxist-Leninism avant-garde -- the SED.

The founding of the GDR and its safe advance on the path of general social progress is inseparably linked with the class alliance which the working people of your country have established with the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of socialism. Based on this friendship the GDR people are today successfully implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and thus increasing their socialist achievements in a respectable way.

The internationalist, consistently peace-loving foreign political work of the GDR has been and is a significant contribution to the joint struggle of the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces for peace and the security of the peoples, for preserving and deepening the spirit of friendship, cooperation and understanding among the peoples.

We express our deep satisfaction with the universal development of the fraternal relations between our two parties, countries and peoples. Our party and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic are also firmly determined to expand and deepen these relations in future in the interest of peace and socialism.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal people of the GDR well-being and new great successes in shaping the developed socialist society, in the struggle for permanent peace and general security.

[Signed] Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic

J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

DPRK's Kim Il-song

AU140813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Oct 82 p 7

[Greetings message from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the DPRK, to Erich Honnecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State

Comrade Erich Honecker:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, the DPRK Government, the Korean people, as well as on my own behalf, I convey to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the government and the people of the GDR, cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the GDR. After the foundation of the republic, the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED successfully implemented the 5-year plans and transformed their country into a flourishing socialist state which has a developed industry and agriculture. At present the people of your country are making great efforts to shape the developed socialist society, to protect peace and security in Europe. The successes which the GDR people, who are unshakably at the western outpost of socialism and carrying out great creative activities, are achieving in the struggle for accelerating the shaping of the developed socialist society and the strengthening and shaping of the developed socialist society and the strenghening of the entire potential of the country, fill us with sincere pleasure and we welcome them.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our countries that were established in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism are developing further in the various fields of politics, economy and culture every day. I express the certainty that the traditional ties of freindship between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future and wish the people of your fraternal country great successes in the struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the DPRK

Kampuchean Leaders

AU140818 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Oct 82 p 6

[Greetings message from Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Dear comrades:

It is a great pleasure for us to convey to you, the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR our most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the entire Kampuchean people as well as on our own behalf on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the GDR.

The Kampuchean people follow with satisfaction the successes achieved by the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED in the dynamic development of the socialist economy as well as the constant concern of the SED for the improvement of the living standard of the people. This contributes to the advance on the path of building a communist society on German soil every day in order to further strengthen the positions of the GDR vis-a-vis the aims of the imperialists, led by the United States, which have sinister intentions regarding socialism. We are pleased to note that the relations of socialist internationalism between our two states are intensifying with every passing day for the benefit of our two peoples and in the interest of peace and social progress.

Dear comrades, accept our best wishes for good health and new successes in your responsible work.

[Signed] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea

Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea

Lao Leaders

AU140938 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Oct 82 p 6

[Greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council on the Lao People's Democratic Republic, to Erich Honecker, general secretary SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Comrade Willi Stoph, GDR chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

Comrade Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber:

On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the GDR we have the honor to convey to you and through you to the SED Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the Govenment and the fraternal people of the GDR most cordial greetings on behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], the Supreme People's Council, the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people.

After smashing Hitler's fascism during World War II, the people of the GDR under the leadership of the SED with the great support of the Soviet Union and in cooperation with the other fraternal socialist countries in continuation of their revolutionary traditions have built socialism on German soil. The GDR is today a developed socialist country with modern industry and agriculture, advanced science and technology. The living standard of the people has been constantly raised.

The extraordinarily great successes that the GDR has been able to attain are important contributions to strengthening the community of socialist states, to strengthening peace and security in Europe and in the whole world. Thus the prestige of the GDR in the international arena has increased. Today the people of the GDR are creatively and successfully implementing the main task in its unified economic and social policy as decided by the 10th SED Congress. Allow us to very cordially congratulate you on the great success that the people of the GDR have been able to achieve and to regard them also as ours.

We wish the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, great new successes in implementing the decisions of the SED, the 1981-85 5 year plan which are aimed at the further successful building of the developed socialist society in the GDR. We look with satisfaction upon the good relations between our parties, states and peoples, which have been provided by the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our two states signed in September of this year.

Allow us to express the wish that the inseparable solidarity, the fraternal friendship and the universal cooperation between the parties, governments amd peoples of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the GDR will constantly further strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

HONECKER, STOPH REPLY TO USSR GREETINGS

AU151058 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Oct 82 p 2

[Message of thanks to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, for their message of congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Moscow

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR we express cordial thanks to you for the fraternal greetings and congratulations conveyed to us on the 33d anniversary of the GDR.

The GDR national holiday is for us an opportunity to once again confirm that the 33 years of successful development of our socialist state would be unthinkable without the unshakeable fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR.

In view of the serious danger conjured up by imperialism for world peace the place of the SED and the GDR is more firmly than ever at the side of the party and the country of Lenin.

The past year was characterized by intensive work to implement the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and has brought once again good progress in all fields of the political, social-economic and cultural development of our state thanks to the outstanding achievements of the GDR working people.

With pleasure and gratitude the communists and all working people of our republic accept the high appreciation of the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the SED, the USSR and the GDR expressed in your congratulations.

We fully share your conviction that the inseparable friendship between our states, which is one of the most important factors of peace and security on the European Continent, will also in the future unrelentingly further develop and strengthen.

Be assured that the GDR will continue to exert all its efforts to contribute toward strengthening our alliance, toward strengthening the community of socialist states and toward guaranteeing stable and lasting peace on the European Continent.

We wish you, dear comrades, all communists and the entire Soviet people new great successes in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the struggle for strengthening peace and international security.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman

CDU CONGRESS ENDS, CHAIRMAN, DEPUTIES REELECTED

LD161014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1014 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Dresden, 15 Oct (ADN) -- On Friday afternoon the delegates at the 15th CDU Congress met for the third and final day of their deliberations.

At the end of the discussions, in which 78 delegates and guests spoke during the 3-day congress, the delegates of the 15th CDU Congress unanimously adopted a peace statement. It stressed that the Christian Democrats know no more important task than the preservation of peace. The peace-endangering arms drive and confrontation policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, in particular the United States, was strongly condemned, and it was emphasized: "Under socialism Christians can absolve their peace duty in full accord with the state and its policy, with the whole of society. In this the Christian can directly serve the cause of peace."

Afterward the congress held a closed sitting in which commission reports were heard, decisions were made and the Main Executive Committee was elected.

Gerald Goetting was reelected as party chairman at the constitutive meeting of the CDU Main Executive Committee. Wolfgang Heyl, Max Sefrin and Dr Heinrich Toeplitz were elected deputy chairman of the CDU.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has conveyed warm congratulations to Gerald Goetting on his reelection. Erich Honecker thanked the CDU Congress delegates for the message of greetings which they sent him and which expresses the joint commitment of the SED and the CDU to promote the people's political and moral unity and to do everything to strengthen the GDR. The CDU Congress documented the party's willingness to make an independent, creative contribution to implement by means of social responsibility and proven communality of interests the policies aimed at the welfare of the people and the safeguarding of peace, as decided by the 10th SED Congress.

WARSAW NOTES 'GROWING INTEREST' IN NEW TU'S

LD151836 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Interest in the trade unions act as well as the future structure and tasks of trade unions, is growing at many work enterprises. Organizational committees are concentrating on drawing up rules and regulations, are proposing motions for registration and are carrying out information action among work forces.

For example, at Zielona Gora Voivodship work enterprises, employees directly connected with production comprise the bulk of the membership of the organizational committees.

A founding committee consisting mostly of manual workers, particularly young manual workers, who were members of the former Solidarity, has been created at the PZL transport equipment works in Rzeszow, one of the largest enterprises of the Rzeszow area.

Rzeszow Founding Committee

LD151330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Interest in the trade union act and also in the trade unions' future, structure and tasks is growing in many plants. In one of the largest plants in the Rzeszow region, the transport equipment plant of Polsih aircraft, a founding committee has been set up composed mainly of members of the former Solidarity.

Committee Appeals for Support

LD151424 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82

["Appeal" -- PAP headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] Seamen and onshore employees of Polish ocean lines:

The Sejm's trade union act opens new, equal opportunities for all employees to resume trade union activity in the current sociopolitical situation. We should take full advantage of these opportunities to revive the trade union movement and guarantee ourselves a real part in all issues vital to every employee. If we want to speed up the creation of conditions for full normalization and take an active part in the current of renewal, we should, regardless of various prejudices, start immediately to reconstruct trade unions in Polish ocean lines that will act consistently in accordance with our wishes. Let us show that we have the country's, the enterprise's and our own interests at heart. A self-governing and independent founding committee was set up on 12 October in the Polish shipping lines to create conditions for a rebirth of the trade union movement. It is composed of representatives of various groups of employees, both from the fleet and onshore. We are convinced that the enterprise work force will understand our intentions rightly and will give us support in the initiative aimed at the rebirth of a trade union in the Polish shipping lines.

[Signed] The Founding Committee

Official Address New TU Groups

LD160336 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMt 15 Oct 82

["Reborn Trade Unions Gain Supporters" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct -- The society's interest in the law on trade union gradually increases.

The trade unions initiating groups and founding committees which are being set up in factories, collieries and other industrial establishments, are concentrating themselves on organizational matters and working on their future organizations' statutes.

The majority of the crew of the Transrug enterprise of Nowa Huta had once belonged to the Solidarnosc union. Now many of them are active in an initiating group which is preparing conditions for the rebirth of trade unions in their workplace. Members of the group discuss the aims and forms of activities of the future organization with their fellow-workers. The basic matter which the new organization would like to deal with in future are housing problems, a member of the group told PAP reporter.

New trade unions matters were raised today at a meeting of Political Bureau member Albin Siwak with the Zremb workers in Radom. "There is only one working class," Albin Siwak said. "If it belongs to several unions, it'll be weak. Today there is a great chance for it to take over the union [word indistinct]."

Trade Unions were also discussed today by Albin Siwak and another Political Bureau member Zofia Grzyb at a meeting with political and administration activists of Radom.

Initiating groups come into being in collieries of the Silesian and Dabrowa coal basin: the "Dymitrow", "Baildon", "Dzierzynski" and others. "New trade unions should above all set themselves the task to consistently defend the employees' rights," Edward Winisz, worker of the Silesian "Pokoj" steelworks told a PAP reporter. "They also should take care of social and living conditions of the crew. Our independence and self-governance should be reflected mainly in the quality of our activity," he said.

A founding committee composed mostly of members of the former Solidarnosc union, chiefly young workers, was set up recently at the Pezetel transport equipment works in Rzeszow. "We treat the draft trade union statutes on which we are working now, as an open document," says the committee's Vice-Chairman Andrzej Puchala. "We want it to stimulate a discussion, inspire motions and suggestions so that it could become a property of all future members of the union."

Worker of the furniture factory in Zamosc, Ryszard Giechko who is also deputy chairman of the initiating group in his workplace, says the most important thing in the new law is that trade unions are to be independent from administration. "I personally expect the new trade unions to display more activeness and efficient pressure on the factory's management in solving workers' matters. Distortions were the [words indistinct] if both Solidarnosc and branch trade unions so I think the reborn union movement must choose their best experience and solutions and reject the wrong ones," he said.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON IMPLICATIONS OF NEW TU LAW

AU151404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polsih 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Anna Pawlowska article: "About the Trade Union Law -- Endeavors That Have Become Law"]

[Excerpts] As I am writing this article I still find it difficult to predict how the new trade union law will be received by the people concerned -- by the working people in Poland. I think that their first approach will be a makeshift approach, one which often be infected by mistrust and suspicion. This is why I propose that our readers should look in that new law for an answer to the question of whether the law has deprived the working people of any of the post-August achievements in the sphere of workers' rights. I also propose that our readers base their attitudes to that law and to trade union issues on the findings of their search.

It is certain that having made their search, our readers will find out that trade union rights have not been diminished in any way. They will also find that the new law provides for a legal protection of the trade union movement against possible new attempts to turn it into a screen for the structures that denote a political party. This protection, which is necessary for the state for political reasons, is a must for the working people so that their joint workers' interests are never again subordinated to the interests of the political position groups.

It is therefore worth taking a broader view, against the background of our system. We are transforming our national life with great pains and efforts into a more democratic model and we are trying -- not without difficulties -- to extend the scope of our society's direct share in government and to introduce into our life more and more elements that are genuinely and not verbally socialist.

These efforts are the soil in which are rooted those decisions of the trade union law that hostile propaganda will certainly attack with the greatest ferocity, alleging that rights are not rights, but restrictions on rights. I have in mind the trade union duty to take responsibility for the country, for economic development, for developing social relations and civic attitudes and, in a word, for socialism. The pre-August trade union movement was often placed in a politically and morally intolerable situation in which it had to confirm state decisions, on which it had never been consulted. It also happened that it was not even informed of such decisions. What we want to ensure now is that the trade union movement does not automatically vote for decisions, but that it helps to make them. This is done by the legal regulations that enable the trade unions to assess, control and sponsor those decisions of the state authorities that crucially determine the situation of citizens as employees.

The Sejm law dated 8 Oct 1982 has legally introduced the Polish trade union movement into the structure of the democratic socialist state. So that this law does not remain a mere legal enactment we need a trade union movement that is able to fulfill the aforementioned functions and to influence the development of the state toward socialist democracy, precisely by fulfilling these functions. This is what we must do now, despite people's disappointments and dissensions and despite the difficulties of the economy and daily life.

The party and its organizations and members are bound to associate the trade union law with the ninth party resolution. Every move we make and every talk we have with nonparty people as party members, as members of the work force, as members of the primary party organizations, which are the links of democracy in enterprises, and of the party bodies, which organize party life, must be absolutely consistent with the spirit and letter of our congress decisions. This is because we are facing yet another difficult test, one which cannot be repeated if it fails.

GLOWCZYK URGES PARTY TO 'POPULARIZE' TU LAW

LD182304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Jan Glowczyk, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, has stated that one has to expect party members to support the creation of new unions which will be able effectively to protect the working class against bureaucratic deformations. At present, the most important task for members of the party is to popularize the law on trade unions and to carry out explanatory activity, since the public's knowledge of this document is insufficient. Jan Glowczyk was speaking during a report-back meeting of the basic part organization in the Marchlewski works in Lodz.

DAILY ADVISES 'PRUDENCE' IN NEW TU PROCESS

AU181244 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Commentary signed "B.DR.": "Without Beating the Big Drum"]

[Text] The Sejm passed the new trade law only a week ago.

Information on vital and creative activities in many communities to get the trade union movement going is being accompanied by signals that seem to have originated in the previous decade. Press and radio media are telling us in the "completely old style" that initiative groups and founding committees of the new trade unions are being set up throughout the country spontaneously, on a massive scale and enthusiastically. Such reports often sound false and at times give rise to mistrust and irritation.

What is the reason for this beating the big drum? Is it that the deeply ingrained habit of sudden feverish activity has come to life again? Or is it another campaign under the slogan of "trade unions?" Those who see this issue is such a way have no political imagination. If only they took pains to study what General Jaruzelski, Vice Premier Rakowski and the Sejm deputies had to say about the new trade union law and about the dramatic difficulties of the decision to pass it! None of these people expressed the hope that our trade union could be rebuilt in a "rapid, easy and pleasant way."

On the contrary, it is common knowledge that this rebuilding will be a difficult process. The Sejm adopted the concept of organizing new trade unions from scratch. There were many arguments for such a concept and there were some against it, and this we should keep in mind. The annulment of the registration of all previous trade unions, including Solidarity, which was the most numerous trade union, has certainly given rise to disappointment and even to a sense of wrong.

The decision to do so was difficult for everyone concerned. It is possible and necessary to convince people that this decision is a rational decision. We must not try to make people receive it with enthusiasm. Members of Solidarity, branch trade unions, autonomous trade unions as well as teachers and railroadmen and anyone else who takes an honest view of trade union membership and a serious view of himself may now feel disappointed.

As they acknowledge the arguments that plead for the correctness of the decision to begin setting up trade unions from scratch and that indicate the virtues of the decision, they will put aside their doubts and reservations and will see that it is possible to fill the legal framework of the new trade unions with the activities the people and they themselves need.

But this is a process, and primarily rational arguments can play the role of incentives that can accelerate this process. Nervously rushing things and hastily taking measures only causes damage. We should not create the appearances of massive spontaneity where consideration, prudence and perseverance in action are called for.

RESTRICTIONS ON RIGHT TO STRIKE VIEWED

LD182038 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The regulation of the right to strike, writes PAP, which forms part of the August agreements and which results from Poland's international obligations, was one of the most difficult tasks in the work on the new trade union bill. It emerges from the current analyses of the part of the bill that these difficulties are understandable for at least two reasons.

The first reason is the novelty of this theme in the legislation of a socialist state and the pioneering character of its regulation. The second is the need to draw conclusions from the post-August period during which the right to strike was abused, often in a manner damaging to the social and economic life of the country. This second factor was decisive in introducing restrictions on the right to strike in the final version of the bill.

Changes have occurred in the very definition of strikes. In the past the possibility of resorting to this weapon if union freedoms were infringed upon was provided. Now a strike can be proclaimed exclusively in defense of the economic and social interests of a given group of employees.

A strike of a political nature has been recognized as impermissible. The possibility of substitute and solidarity strikes has also been removed from the bill. Despite these restrictions the right to strike remains a dangerous weapon and that is why the bill has been regularized in such a way that this weapon should be resorted to only as a final solution after the possibilities of settling the argument through negotiations and arbitration have been exhausted.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD162156 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 16 Oct -- Poland's economic situation last September was characterized by the following phenomenon:

For the second successive month the marketed production of the socialized industry was higher compared with a similar period last year. At the same time, next to the growth of output of the mining industry and small businesses, also production of the processing industry went up for the first time this year.

The fifth successive month saw the growth of labour productivity in industry gauged by the value of marketed production per employee, while over the three quarters of the year taken together productivity in industry exceeded the level applying to the similar period last year.

The rise in state purchases of beef and pork was maintained, milk purchases dropped slightly, egg purchases fell and at the same time conditions for farm animal breeding deteriorated.

Exports and import trade with the [words indistinct] and capitalist countries increased, both compared with September last year and last August.

Home market disequilibrium continued. Supplies were sufficient to met the ration cards demand, but other articles largely footwear and clothes, were in short supply.

The marketed production of the socialized industry (in stable prices) last September, both in terms of real and comparable time period, went up by about 4 per cent. In the same period, output of the mining industry increased by about 7 per cent. For the first time this year, also last September output of the processing industry went up by about 3.5 per cent. Growth of production in small businesses was maintained.

Compared with last August, marketed production went up by about 7 per cent last September.

Compared with September last year, the output of hard and brown coal increased substantially. The same applies to oil processing, the production of zinc, motor cars, tractors, phosphatic fertilizers, cement and paper. A sizeable fall in output prevailed in aluminium production following the liquidation last year of the Skawina plant.

Over the first three quarters of this year the marketed production of the socialized industry was lower by about 5 per cent, whereas in the first half of this year the drop of production amounted to 8 per cent, and in the first quarter of this year the decline stood at 11 per cent compared with similar periods last year.

Since last May, labour productivity measured by marketed production (in stable prices) per employee was higher compared with corresponding months last year, which indicates a growth of productivity of about 1 per cent over the first three quarters of this year, compared with a similar period last year. Last September labour productivity in industry was by about 10 percent higher compared with September last year.

In agriculture, local rainfalls at the end of September improved conditions for field work in central and eastern parts of the country, but droughts continued in the rest of the country. By the end of last September an area of about 2.2 million hectares [words indistinct] per cent of the planned acreage [words indistinct]. Potatoes were harvested from 80 per cent of the entire acreage, and sugar beet from 12 per cent of the acreage in view of the prolonged vegetation of that crop.

From the beginning of harvest to the end of September, 2.3 million tonnes of bread cereals from this year's harvest were purchased. The volume of grain purchases was by about 80 per cent higher compared with a similar period last year. The grain purchase plan for the second half of this year was implemented 52.3 per cent.

Unfavorable tendencies in animal breeding remained last September. There were signs of a further drop in the increase of pig population. The prices of farm animals continued to decline and farmers sold more sows to the state purchasing centres.

In the period from January to September last, livestock purchases in terms of the weight of meat after slaughter amounted to 1,395 thousand tonnes, by 4.6 per cent down on the comparable figures of last year. Last September, compared with September last year, livestock purchases were by 7.4 per cent higher. Beef purchases were by 54.5 per cent higher, but poultry purchases dropped by 77 percent.

7,212.4 million litres of milk were purchased during the first three quarters of this year, by 0.7 per cent more compared with a similar period last year, but last September milk purchases were lower by 3.0 per cent.

Egg purchases dropped by 13.9 per cent during the first three quarters of this year, and by 33.0 per cent last September compared with corresponding periods last year.

The basic output of the socialized construction and assembly enterprises last September was by 3.3 per cent lower compared with appropriate figures for September last year, and was by 5.4 per cent higher compared with last August.

Basic production for the first three quarters of this year was by 14.4 per cent lower, and labor productivity by 7.3 per cent lower, compared with a similar period last year.

In the period of the first three quarters of this year, 75.5 thousand apartments were handed over for use, or 52.1 per cent of the annual plan, and by 23.6 per cent less compared with a similar period last year. Last September 11.9 thousand apartments were handed over for use.

Last September socialized transport enterprises carried 92.2 million tonnes of cargo, by 10.6 per cent less compared with September last year. Railway cargo declined by 1.0 per cent and lorry transport fell by 17.6 per cent.

Over the first three quarters of this year, in spite of bigger coal output, the volume of goods transport was lower compared with last year. Railway freight was down by 2.5 per cent and lorry transport was lower by 25.5 per cent. Also lower was maritime freight, and reloading declined at merchants ports in spite of the fact that reloading increased by 21.7 per cent last September.

In the period from January to August last, socialized enterprises, apart from agricultural ones, recorded profits of 913.1 billion zlotys and losses of 112.4 billion zlotys. The net profit stood at 800.7 billion zlotys.

Enterprises are still being heavily subsidized out of the state budget. In the period from January to September last budget subsidies amounted to 505.8 billion zlotys, of which industry received 251.8 billion zlotys, especially such enterprises as dairies, meat processing plants, mills, collieries, as well as iron and steel mills.

In foreign trade turnover last September, recorded in current prices, export increased by 25.7 per cent and import rose by 14.1 per cent compared with September last year. In the period of the first three quarters of this year, compared with a similar period last year, export went up by 5.5 per cent and import fell by 12.9 per cent.

In turnover with socialist countries last September, export stood at 48.2 billion zlotys and import at 48.8 billion zlotys. Compared with September last year, export went up by 28.0 per cent and import increased by 17.6 per cent.

In the period of the past three quarters of this year export to socialist countries totalled 343.4 billion zlotys and import -- 374.2 billion zlotys. The adverse balance of foreign trade with socialist countries totalled 31.9 billion zlotys for the first nine months of this year, by 27.2 billion zlotys lower compared with the adverse balance of trade applying to the same period last year.

Last September export to capitalist countries totalled 47.4 billion zlotys and import -- 33.3 billion zlotys. Compared with September last year, export rose by 23.5 per cent and import went up by 9.3 per cent.

In the period of the past three quarters, export to capitalist countries totalled 311.4 billion zlotys, and import -- 224.4 billion zlotys. Compared with the same period last year, export fell by 2.9 per cent and import declined by 30.3 per cent. The balance of trade with these countries was favourable.

As per last September 30, 74 enterprises received licences to conduct foreign trade independently, without the intermediary of foreign trade organisations. The value of export realised by these enterprises totalled 27.6 billion zlotys. During the first three quarters of the year, 1,176 enterprises were accorded the right to use hard currency write-offs from export earnings to pay for import of goods from [word indistinct] countries [words indistinct] value of these write-offs totalled 216.2 million U.S. dollars of which 65.7 million dollars were used for import.

Average employment in the basic branches of the socialized economy: in industry, building, transport [passage indistinct].

During the period of the first eight months of this year, the index of the cost of living of families of workers employed in the socialized economy increased by about 104 per cent compared with a similar period last year. The figures applicable to peasant families went up by about 108 per cent, and those relating to the families of pensioners [words indistinct].

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE

AU150955 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Bogdan Mikolajczyk interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers: "Poland in the Socialist Community -- Active Partnership" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The alternatives of the 3-year plan and the initial concept of the country's development up to 1990, which have been submitted for discussion by the government, are based on the assumption that we must solve our economic difficulties by ourselves. This is a rational assumption and can be implemented under the condition that external factors -- that is, the results of our economic cooperation with foreign countries -- favor our efforts.

We interviewed Stanislaw Dlugosz on this subject.

[Question] Some economists are openly afraid that the aforementioned external factors will develop unfavorably....

[Answer] I do not at all agree with such fears. Please note that the alternatives of the 3-year plan take into consideration the conditions and certain more general features of the development of our economic situation. There are external factors that are a positive influence and will or may favor our efforts.

The general diagnosis is: The zone of the socialist countries, primarily of the Soviet Union, is and will be the basic zone of our cooperation with foreign countries.

Contacts with developing countries can and even should be favorable to us. These contants present a large unused potential which requires a distinct increase in our militancy to exploit it. On the other hand, the capitalist states present a real danger. As you know the United States and its NATO partners have instituted restrictions and a fiscal blockade vis-a-vis Poland.

[Question] Of course, we will not give up mutually beneficial economic cooperation with developed capitalist countries....

[Answer] It is a fact that it was not we who slowed down contacts. Political factors and features of recession in the West influence and will influence the state of cooperation with these countries. We have treated East-West cooperation as the foundation for detente and peaceful coexistence. However, the one-sided sanctions applied against Poland and the USSR have greatly damaged the prospects of this cooperation. We will have to think about new legal guarantees, especially in long-term economic cooperation, in this connection....

[Question] What about the economic recession in the West?

[Answer] The reports issued by GATT, the World Bank and the IMF, which are full of pessimism about declining development, warn against a structural recession. Please do not misunderstand me: I have quoted these evaluations not to suggest that capitalism is already disintegrating or will disintegrate any moment. However, it is a fact that the West will not return to an investment boom for quite a time to come and that it still lacks the real ability to check inflation and unemployment, all the more so since all this has been intensified by upsets in the monetary system and even by the threats to the Western monetary system. What is important for us is the results of these features, especially protectionism, which will hinder the invigoration of our exports....

[Question] Every now and then the West rehashes the assertion that socialist integration is devoid of any major prospects because the medium-sized countries are under the shadow of that great one....

[Answer] As a country with large deposits of raw materials and energy, with leading technological solutions in many fields (nuclear energy, metallurgy and automation, for example) and with such a large market, the USSR is a partner whose cooperation can only stimulate development, all the more so since cooperation within CEMA means preserving the structures of the mutual deliveries under which large supplies of raw materials and fuels are exchanged for highly sophisticated installations and goods. The USSR is a partner who is a certain partner in stable, long-term and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Question] The official documents such as the resolutions of the most recent congresses of the fraternal parties or the joint communiques issued by CEMA bodies mention large unused potentials of each partner and of the socialist community as a whole. What are these potentials?

[Answer] One of the basic potentials is to reduce the capacity of production to consume materials and energy. The excessive consumption of materials and energy was determined in the past by objective causes. At the stage at which the industrial structure was being built almost from scratch it was difficult to avoid this disease. Today it is possible technologically and otherwise to reduce the per unit consumption of materials and energy in question.

Aside from this passive potential we have many dynamic potentials, one of which is the intellectual potential and the scietific and research-development base. Our countries are decidedly superior to other countries in terms of the numerical strength of specialist cadres in the economy. If we succeed in overcoming our inertia in practically applying various solutions -- this inertia results mainly from the weakness of our motivational systems -- we can become witnesses of dynamics by leaps and bounds. The entire community is paying attention to this issue.

Improvements in the function of the transfer ruble will become a source of motivation insofar as the practice of accounting is concerned. The rationalization of the processes of planning and coordinating large investment projects connected with expanding the base of fuels, raw materials, energy and transportation will release large production reserves. There are also large joint enterprises. We should bear in mind that the concept of such international socialist firms engaging in optimal serial production is not a task that cannot be implemented. Translating this idea into reality will be tantamount to entering a new higher level of growth. Whatever I have said here is a reply to those who do not see or do not want to see the development prospects within the socialist community.

[Question] I probably will not be wrong when I say that these plans are rather difficult to implement and will require a crucial breakthrough in the entire practice of integration. Are the present conditions favorable to such plans?

[Answer] It is natural that these issues will not be solved within a single year. Up to now we have developed our CEMA cooperation by extensive methods; increasing mutual trade, whose share in the majority of our countries has increased to 60 percent of the entire foreign trade, was the basic criterion. Integration at the level of production enterprises has been pushed aside to some extent. Tackling this issue and promoting cooperation between individual branches of production will release a large potential of quality. We are beginning to take the first steps along this road, identifying new prospective fields of cooperation. The work to increase the effectiveness of the mechanisms that govern the processes of socialist integration of the CEMA states has been advanced.

As for the climate for exploiting those potentials, it is favorable from the objective and subjective viewpoints. Today the socialist community possesses an economic potential of such a size that its further development calls for the employment of the quality technologies that are withheld from us by Western restrictions, which can also boost our interest in promoting the international division of labor within the community of our states.

SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL DISCUSSES 3-YEAR PLAN

AU190853 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Oct 82 pp 1, 5

[M. Wodzicki report: "The Socioeconomic Council in Session -- What Kind of 3-year Plan Alternative?"]

[Text] The Socioeconomic Council of the Sejm held a session on 12 October to discuss, among other things, the alternatives of the national socioeconomic plan up to 1985, the preliminary assumptions of the 1986-90 plan and the principles of the modified law on premises. Janusz Rogatko, an activist of the housing cooperative movement, chaired the session.

Prof Teodor Kramer reported on the council's views in connection with the plan. The views were formulated by a special team on the basis of over 40 extensive theses submitted by council members. The views are an important element of social consultations with regard to the ways of extricating the country from its crisis and of searching for methods of further balancing the country's social and economic development. However, the council thinks that the draft document containing its views includes too many generalities.

The feasibility of the socioeconomic plan depends to a great extent on the study of the initial conditions but, as the council believes, this study is not satisfactory. It is not enough to know how much production and national income have slumped. It is also necessary to know what has caused this slump and how. The council believes that the study of the initial conditions should be based on many stock-taking data and on attempts to outline the development prospects of many branches of the national economy, including mining, because of the possible difficulties of future coal exports as well as metallurgical, automobile and other industries.

The council believes that the issue of food and agriculture has not been adequately stressed in the plan up to 1985 because there is no guarantee that it will be possible to achieve the planned increase in farm production since the planned increase does not go hand in hand with the necessary increase in the outlays to develop agriculture and the entire food economy.

Great caution should be exercised when viewing the so-called grain self-sufficiency of the country because our farming enjoys varied soil and climatic conditions. Not every region is able to increase grain production, but specialized farming is able to export large amounts of farm produce such as vegetables, fruit and processed meat and in this way obtain the means to pay for imported grains.

The council believes that the basic task of the 3-year plan should be to achieve economic balance and thus balance the market. However, it is necessary to outline the methods and stages of achieving this goal. The quality of life will not be improved without economic balance, especially market balance. Nor will lines, the wasting of time and profiteering be abolished. The economic reform will not be implemented either because independent enterprises cannot function without a "good market" and healthy currency. Without these conditions such enterprises act at times against social interests by hiking prices and demonstrating the so-called bad adaptation.

The council agreed with the statement in the document that only increased productivity and more effective management are the basis for boosting the economy and increasing living standards. To achieve this, it is necessary to consistently eliminate the waste in land, materials, and tools and to use working time with increased effectiveness. Work on free Saturdays may play an important role in improving our situation. However, the view was expressed that work forces may give up free Staurdays for a certain period with the approval of self-government groups and trade unions.

Generally approving the second alternative of the 1983-1985 plan, the council expressed the view that the document that is being prepared by the Planning Commission devotes too little space to the means and mechanisms that would result in more fully exploiting the material and human resources throughout the economy.

An enormous latent potential can be tapped if the economic mechanisms provided for by the economic reform are fully exploited. The point is to make a greater use of money, interest rates and the loan and taxation system.

Enormous production reserves can be exploited through the complete development of the cooperative movement, handicrafts and cottage industry, all of which should be made to produce much more than planned at present, in order to meet the needs of the population and the entire economy. Many council members demanded that a more detailed and understandable plan should be drawn up.

The views of the Socioeconomic Council will be presented to the Sejm commission for the plan and budget. The protocol of the session's discussion will be attached. All the materials, including the theses drawn up by the council members, will be transmitted to the Planning Commission. Jerzy Gwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, who was present at the session, assured the session that the council's proposals will be taken into account in drawing up the socioeconomic plan for the coming years.

The council also studied the initial assumptions of the modified law on premises.

ECONOMISTS DISCUSS RESULTS OF ECONOMIC REFORM

LD162146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] In Wisla the 14th All-Polish Economists Conference ended. The functioning of the national economy and enterprizes in the first 9 months of the current year -- that is during the implementation of the economic reform in the hard coal mines, steel industry, electrical and engineering industry, chemistry, light industry, construction, small-scale manufacturing and work cooperatives -- was discussed. The role of the banks and problems of motivation with regard to remuneration were discussed. Prof Dr Wladyslaw Baka, minister on the matters of reform, who attended the conference, announced that there will be a modification and regulation of certain prices and also changes in the system of taxing factories. There was also an exchange of experiences on the subject of the implementation of the reform between economists from various branches of the economy and scientists and those engaged in the implementation of the economy.

EASING OF RULES ON HARD CURRENCY ANNOUNCED

LD152010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Finance, further alleviations were introduced today in the use of hard currency funds deposited by citizens in hard currency accounts A and (?S). All foreign funds deposited and transferred to these accounts after 14 October may be withdrawn by owners without any restrictions. They may also freely use the accrued interest. The use of funds deposited before 15 October also will be significantly facilitated.

In cases of justified need, owners will be able to draw amounts greater than $400, for example for the costs of a longer stay abroad, or the purchase of medicine. In cases where receipts are produced for costs of medical treatment, purchases of medicines, or equipment for the handicapped, transfer amounts are not subject to any restrictions. Craftsmen will also be able to draw necessary amounts for the purchase of tools and equipment. It will be possible to pay membership subscriptions to organizations abroad. Identical principles will be applied to deposits in currencies of socialist countries deposited in (?S) accounts.

STARCH SHORTAGE LEADS TO CANDY PRODUCTION DROP

LD171100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] By yesterday, over 900,000 tons of potatoes had been gathered throughout the country. This year's plan is 1.18 million tons. Some cities, including Warsaw, Krakow and Bielsko-Biala, already have as much crop as they need for winter and spring supplies for their inhabitants.

Parish cooperatives conducting the harvest are making efforts to gather the outstanding quantities of edible potatoes as quickly as possible. Despite varying rates of procurement in various regions, in general it is proceeding more favorably than in preceding years.

The situation with regard to the procurement of industrial potatoes is much worse. Production of starch, from which potato syrup is made, is taking longer than last year, which creates poor prospects for the food industry, particularly the confectionary industry. Enterprises producing candy cannot be fully utilized because of the lack of potato syrup, although there is plenty of other products, including sugar.

FORMER MINISTER FOUND GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT

LD151540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] The trial of Adam Glazur, former minister of construction and construction materials industry, finished today before the Warsaw Voivodship Court. He was found guilty of embezzling public property worth at least Z1.7 million. The court has sentenced the accused to 7 years of deprivation of freedom, 7 years of deprivation of civil rights, confiscation of part of his property, a house in Popowo, and fined him Z150,000.

In substantiation of the verdict, the court stated that circumstances connected with the construction of the house in Popowo point to the accused's intention to embezzle public property. As a man who had dealt with the construction industry for many years, Adam Glazur must have been aware of construction costs and known that they were artificially lowered. The court also recognized the handing of gifts to various persons by the accused, who was using the advertising fund of amalgamations under him for this aim, as contrary to regulations.

The sentence is subject to appeal.

HIJACKED PLANE, CREW RETURN HOME 15 OCT

AU151410 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Sofia, October 15 (BTA) -- The incident with the plane of the "Balkan" airlines, which was made change its Burgas-Warsaw course to Vienna by a person of Polish extraction, as well as to land on Vienna airport, ended well last night with the active help of the competent Bulgarian and Austrian bodies.

The passengers, all Polish citizens, were sent to Warsaw on a special "Balkan" airlines flight.

The morning airliner and crew returned to Sofia from Vienna.

WESTERN POLICY, PROPAGANDA CRITICALLY ANALYZED

Imperialist Tactics Decried

AU081404 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 82 p 6

[Jerzy Lobman article: "The Tactics of Infiltrating the Fortress"]

[Excerpts] The growth of forces of the world of socialism and technological progress are responsible for the fact that the prospects for achieving global political solutions through military means are becoming increasingly more difficult to accept. That is why, while not giving up on such solutions, "should opportunities for them arise," the world of imperialism has been forced to observe the form of coexistence but has not ceased to continue the struggle. Western strategists have also begun to attach increasing importance to new tactics. There is an Eastern proverb that says that "if one is unable to demolish the walls of a fortress, one should try other methods of infiltrating it." The Trojan horse was what ancient Greeks did in this connection. In modern times this tactic has had various names -- from the fifth column through the "softening up" -- but the aim has always been the same: to destroy the enemy. The Trojan horse was not a carrier of Greek culture. It was a carrier of the specter of physical annihilation.

The new tactics have posed a number of problems for the imperialist strategists to solve. It has been necessary to establish contacts in the socialist fortress and to strengthen the elements that are against the new order. It has been necessary to create favorable attitudes of as many people as possible and make them as friendly as possible. Finally, it has been necessary to devise "digestible" forms of such activities and present them as expressions of sympathy and assistance and even of defense of joint ideals. After all, only very few people in the opposing camp are prepared to serve palpably alien interests. It has also been necessary to provide technical and material possibilities for action for the cynical or naive sympathizers. The coordination of such activities is in the hands of the imperialist state, which executes the tasks serving the aims of large capital.

The Polish problems play a great role in all those activities. Poland has been correctly regarded as the second state in the socialist community and it occupies an important strategic position. Activities vis-a-vis Poland are part of the great strategy of weakening the adversaries of imperialism. Our country is just a "domino" for those circles in the West.

Governments often promote subversive activities in the forms that are unprecedented in international practice. They try to dictate conditions and "punish" recalcitrant pupils with sanctions. Other channels for such activities are also used.

The American organization of Radio Free Europe has been active for years in the "Polish sector." Increasingly more modern and stronger technological resources continue to be employed in ever larger quantities without a break. Radio programs continue to be adapted to circumstances: They carry supposedly independent information, which is always hostile to us nonetheless, through open instructions on how to promote subversive activities against our interests.

The center built around the Paris KULTURA has been in action for many years now. Giedroyc, chief editor of KULTURA, said a long time ago: "America's every ally uses its material assistance, and I do not see why Polish emigrants should refuse it." At least it is obvious that America knows for what it pays.

The notorious AFL-CIO also serves as a channel for the activities in question. The AFL-CIO is a trade union organization whose main task at one time was to disrupt the trade union movements in various European countries and whose interest in Poland, which was negligible initially, has violently increased since 1980. Let us add that everyone knows that this organization closely cooperates with the CIA.

As we can see, all the (main) roads lead to a single place: to Washington. These main roads include a network of various small paths for extreme leftwing and reformist elements because the "leftwing" is also necessary for such activities. The admiration of open rightwingers, including that of West German revisionists, for certain groups of people in Poland, also has its uses. All these elements have suddenly discovered that they sympathize with trade union movements.

No wonder. After all, all those external activities directed toward Poland have recently met their match within Poland, namely, the so-called internal emigration, which embraced at first the Solidarity leadership and then its underground activists, who elicit the admiration of the centers that have never before admired the activists of either the trade union movement or the workers movement. On the contrary. This admiration is being expressed not only by accolades and by suggested slogans, concepts, organizational plans and scales of value, but also by very large sums of foreign currencies running into seven digits and by the supplies of the most modern printing, communications and transportation equipment, worth enormous sums of money, which, flowed freely into Poland for some time for the use of the organization as well as for the personal use of some activists.

We do not intend to retire into our own shell. We are curious about the world and we want international cooperation. We are pleased with the successes of Polish culture, with translations and prizes. We respect the true gestures of Solidarity, such as the one in the case of the Plock flood victims, for example. What we want is that exchanges, gestures, praise and mutual knowledge be genuine and that we help to get to know and understand each other and to exchange values in mankind's interest. Substituting anti-Polish and antihuman actions for those values means that the people abroad who send poisonous matter to our country and those who receive this matter prostitute noble ideals and activities.

FRG, U.S. Policies Deplored

LD160820 Warsaw PAP in English 0725 GMT 16 Oct 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 16 Oct -- The party paper TRYBUNA LUDU deplores the fact that during only 200 years of existence the U.S., born out of the spirit of freedom, raised the practice of interfering in the internal affairs of others to the rank of its leading doctrine.

"President Ronald Reagan's decision to strip Poland of the most-favoured nation clause belongs to the arsenal of Washington's classical interventionist steps taken towards Poland also in the past."

"Similar attitude was adopted by some circles in the FRG. To such politicians as Franz Joseph Strauss, the head of the CSU [Christian Social Union] now co-ruling in Bonn, the results of World War II, and especially the existence of Poland within her past borders, is a thorn in the flesh. Certainly, that is why, by interfering without the smallest scruples in the Polish internal affairs, these circles are doing their best to as much as possible exploit the Polish crisis for their own ends.

"Therefore, various 'good' West Germans are shedding the crocodile tears over Poland's present fate. And, as it was done by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his Bundestag speech on October 13, they give certificates to their sympathizers not accidentally situated on the Vistula exclusively in the right-wing camp and most often in the circles of the futile opposition and total negation.

"The basic conclusion for the Poles stemming from all these responses and events is the following: Reactionary forces are uniting to play up the Polish card to the very end, pursuing their own big-power objectives that are completely alien to Poland.

"The politically mature Polish public opinion can discern nowadays much better than ever before traditional feelings of sympathy for the American people from the revolting practices of its present government that are unworthy of these traditions," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

Reagan's 'Escalation' Policy

LD170248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 16 Oct 82

[From "A Week in the World" program, presented by (Edmund Meclewski)]

[Text] We shall begin with a presentation of the reasons for the anti-Polish policy of President Ronald Reagan's administration. The following commentary is by an outstanding expert on the United States, Prof (Longin Pastysiak), of the Polish institute of international affairs:

In the history of international relations, situations in which relations between two countries move from one pole to another in such a short time do not occur very frequently.

There have been moves from good relations to hostile relations, from cooperation to breaking of that cooperation. Unfortunately, such a development has taken place in Polish-American relations. Let me remind you that from 1972 to 1977 we had as many as four summit meetings. That was an unprecedented phenomenon in the history of Polish-American relations. Trade turnover during that peak period exceeded $1.3 billion.

Why this sudden change? Why this hostility in the American conduct toward Poland? This issue deserves even greater attention because, after all, our position, our attitude toward the United States, our principles regarding policy toward states of different socio-political systems have not changed. Thus, the reasons for that sudden deterioration in relations between Poland and the United States must be sought on the other side of the ocean.

It is my personal feeling that if we take a glance at the most important reasons behind the fact that Polish-American relations have reached a crisis, we must divide those reasons into the general and the particular. The more general ones are, in my opinion, those reasons lying at the root of the changes in U.S. policy in general. The more particular ones concern Poland itself and the specific U.S. policy toward Poland.

Let us look at the more general matters that caused Polish-American relations to reach their present critical state. First, one must remember that as early as in the second half of the 1970's in the United States activities of various antidetente organizations and forces intensified. This, together with the hesitant and indecisive policy of the Carter administration led to a critical state in Soviet-American relations. That, however, was not the only reason behind the crisis in Soviet-American relations and in East-West relations as a whole.

Above all, it should be kept in mind that this has also been a period of a growing tide of conservatism in the United States. In 1980 the most conservative administration in the history of the international relations, and in the history of the United States since 1930 -- that is, since the recent half of the century -- seized power. What are the characteristic features of contemporary American conservatism? As far as East-West relations are concerned, contemporary American conservatives believe that the main determining factor of American-Soviet relations cannot be cooperation or detente but that it must be the building of the American arms potential. Finally, the third element that has also been conducive to the deterioration of East-West relations is the use of economic sanctions by the present governing team in Washington. This is not a new penenomenon and I shall not develop this point here.

As far as the more particular reasons are concerned, they arise, on the other hand, from the Reagan administration's instrumental treatment of the Polish case. I think that, above all, this attitude of the Reagan administration toward Poland -- seeing Poland as an important element in the U.S.-Soviet global confrontation -- is the reason President Reagan treats Poland in this particular way and imposes those particular sanctions against Poland. If one were to list other more particular conditions that dictate this direction of American conduct toward Poland, I would list, above all, a striving on the part of Washington to internationalize the Polish case in order to use this situation to discipline the U.S. allies in the Atlantic pact, and thus, in a sense, to regain leadership in the North Atlantic pact. Finally, we come to the disappointment of the United States that the awaited scenario of events in Poland -- the expectation that an armed intervention of the armies of the Warsaw Pact would take place in Poland -- has not been realized. This caused the violent reaction we have experienced; that is, those sanctions in three stages -- if one counts the latest moves of President Reagan -- that have been imposed against Poland.

One must also say that President Reagan used a kind of escalation policy, if we talk about sanctions. Behaving in such a way he also knew that the logic of events in Poland lies in the fact that gradually, as stabilization progresses, martial law will be alleviated and various restrictions will also be alleviated. Imposing the sanctions in stages, President Reagan will credit the fact of a gradual alleviation of martial law restrictions in Poland to himself.

In this way Reagan believes he will increase the effectiveness of his policy and presents it as his personal success. Moreover, since an election campaign is underway in the United States and the election is approaching, he will also want to make use of his hard, uncompromising policy as the expression of his decisiveness against opponents and ideological adversaries.

It seems to me that those are the main reasons behind the decision of the Reagan administration to carry out the particular policy toward Poland that is taking place now.

Western Propaganda Attacked

LD132136 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Activities for stabilization, accord, renewal of vocational movement in our country, have mobilized those who have made their vocation out of harming Poland. Only a few days ago the Western centers of propaganda subversion had failed to reach agreement as to what tactics and forms of so-called protest should be recommended to their underground allies in Poland. Demonstrations near the Sejm buildings, protest marches -- in shoes or barefoot -- were recommended.

Opinions were also divided with regard to the new trade unions. Some were shouting: Infiltrate and take over power. But there was a risk that the infiltrators would get drawn into the work and begin to act. Of course, their Western bosses are concerned not with the Polish working people having good trade unions, but with fanning tension in Poland. In view of this, others suggested: Join, but do nothing; let the new unions discredit themselves. Others called for a strike, best of all a general one.

These suggestions flowing from the air were reflected in leaflets distributed in some work enterprises and on streets. They spoke about the need for underground struggle, strikes, and other most radical means. Others -- quite the oppositite -- called for restraint from taking those protest actions and called for activities which would not breech legal regulations.

However, on Monday, 11 October, the Western patrons must have agreed on new tactics. Guidelines were heard on the air that morning.

Free Europe:

[Begin recording] Resistance against the new union organization is inevitable; cooperation with it will be perceived as collaboration. [end recording]

Voice of America:

[Begin recording] Joining the new unions would mean an approval of the dissolution of Solidarity and would be a disgraceful act of collaboration. [end recording]

BBC:

[Begin recording] To join the new unions would be to express agreement with delegalization of Solidarity, which would mean collaboration. [end recording]

Radio France-Internationale:

[Begin recording] Not to boycott the new unions would be equal to a betrayal of the ideals of the independent union movement. [end recording]

And this is how puppets -- directed via the radio -- set off to work.

New leaflets have appeared calling for a boycott of the new unions -- independent and self-governing, threatening those workers who join them with being entered on lists of collaborators, and with retaliation. This is how the opposition -- which until now has been hiding behind the union facade -- revealed its real, antiworker and antiunion countenance, and at the same time, its members have once more shown themselves as the real collaborators, collaborators of the most reactionary and the most anti-Polish forces in the West. Their names, sooner or later, will be revealed.

U.S. Promotes Unrest

LD141530 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 14 Oct 82

["More U.S. Interference in Polish Affairs" -- PAP headline; by PAP Correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington 14 Oct -- Unrest in some Polish cities provided the Reagan administration with another welcome opportunity to interfere in Poland's internal affairs and to step up its campaign aimed to destabilize life in Poland and increase tension both in Poland and around her.

The spokesman for the White House issued a statement yesterday in which he unequivocally voiced support and encouragement for what are in fact tragic riots, overtly directed against the Polish state. At the same time he expressed disapproval for the actions taken by the Polish Government to defend the supreme interests of the Polish state. The White House statement claimed that the latest developments in Poland confirm the rightness of the U.S. President's appraisal of the situation in Poland included in his address of October 9.

A similar statement was published yesterday by the U.S. State Department.

At the same time all efforts were made to stress the anti-Polish stand and atmosphere throughout the states. Demonstrations hostile to Poland were held on that day in front of Poland's general consular offices in New York and Chicago. As usual, the demonstrations were organized by groups of new Polish emigration, which specialize in slandering Poland.

Yesterday's developments in the U.S. are one more proof that the administration will continue to take any chance to use the Polish problem as a convenient instrument for assault on the entire socialist community and for diverting attention from social problems in the United States, including huge unemployment.

U.S. 'Anti-Polish Campaign'

LD102128 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 10 Oct 82

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington 10 Oct -- The speech delivered by President Ronald Reagan on the radio yesterday, being a brutal interference in Poland's internal affairs and announcing stripping Poland of the most-favoured-nation clause, triggered off anti-Polish campaign now spreading throughout the U.S. Ronald Reagan himself set a disgusting tone and character to this campaign by not refraining from rough and even revolting attacks on Poland. A chorus of anti-Polish accusations started singing as if in unison. The chorus seems to include everybody from the circles of the conservative right-wing and from organizations and institutions programmatically hostile to socialism and progress.

The AFL-CIO was one of the first organizations to speak. It issued a statement in which, ignoring what the ILO said on the issue, it accused Polish authorities of violating international rights and laws and of committing all kinds of offences.

Observers note that by joining now in the campaign initiated by Ronald Reagan, the AFL-CIO seized upon a rare opportunity to gain the sympathy of the President, with whom it had so far the worst possible relations, as the President has been pursuing a tough line towards trade unions in his own country.

Republican politicians gave their backing to Reagan's actions. In radio and TV interviews, Senator J. Helms, well-known for his die-hard conservative views, and other congressmen traditionally representing an extreme reactionary trend came out for the correctness of the decision to sharpen sanctions against Poland. Also, the centre of the Republic Party, including Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Senator Percy, backed the President's decisions.

However, the characteristic thing is that big U.S. newspapers show considerable moderation and restraint towards the sharpened policy of sanctions.

The U.S. administration is now expected to step up pressure on its West European allies, demanding that they limit their relations with Poland, political as well as economic. Besides, it is certain that the U.S. administration is preparing another anti-Polish attack which it is likely to launch in the forum of the Madrid session of the European security conference next month.

PAP DENIES RFE ACCOUNT OF POLISH INDEBTEDNESS

LD131628 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Oct (by PAP commentator) -- When President Regan officially and publicly announced new tough restrictions against Poland, persuading Western allies to join the economic blockade, Radio Free Europe, paying no attention to this fact, has accused Poland's socialist partners of taking advantage of her difficult economic situation.

It is a fact that Polish imports from socialist countries grew less during the eight months of the year than Polish exports to those countries. However, this happened in conditions of Poland's indebtedness to those countries to the tune of 62.5 billion zlotys (the USSR excepted). Moreover, the smaller increase in Polish imports is, contrary to superficial appearances, the confirmation of partnerly assistance of those countries. The matter is not to import everything and increase debts. Our socialist partners are by no means interested in limiting imports vis-a-vis Poland. It is Poland which is interested in a pattern of exports which would be fitting the current needs to the highest extent possible.

Capital equipment has always dominated in trade with socialist countaries. Poland does not need them now to the extent typical of the 1970's. It needs instead production materials and components, foodstuffs, and other consumer goods. Trade protocols signed between socialist states are based on the principle of balanced exchange in each commodity group, i.e. capital goods are traded in exchange for capital goods, etc. This notwithstanding, our socialist partners have been departing from this rule in Poland's favour: Polish machinery exports will be paid with 150 million roubles' worth of non-capital goods.

So it is not taking advantage of the Polish crisis, but an additional effort on the part of socialist countries to supply Poland with goods she currently needs the most. Not restrictions, but consent to introduce advantageous alternations in trade protocols. Radio Free Europe has failed to see this.

Poland does not want to and cannot be provided for by either Eastern or Western Europe. We want to take into account the interests of all partners in our trade relations. It is worthwhile, however, to clearly separate this which is connected with limited possibilities of our socialist partners from that which is a deliberate activity aiming at weakening our economy and deepening of the Polish crisis, the activity pursued by the U.S. administration and some of its Atlantic allies.

POLISH ROLE IN EUROPEAN SECURITY ASSESSED

LD081858 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Oct 82

["Poland and the Security of Europe" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (PAP) -- Under conditions of an intensifying arms race and the aggravation of East-West confrontation, the threat to the security of all European states, including Poland, is growing, Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, writes in the SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE monthly.

In case of an armed conflict in Europe, NATO plans for the first stage envisage a massed concentrated strike on Polish territory. Poland's attitude to European security is determined, of course, not only by military factors, but also by the experience of history, especially of the last century. On Polish territory, struggle and occupation continued longest of all.

In the economic sphere Poland's situation, as typically that of a transit country which today is not yet being fully used, is strengthening Poland's links with the other countries of Europe and constitutes an advantageous factor for extensive involvement in economic cooperation on the European Continent.

Our active participation in the matter of security and the formation of peaceful relations in Europe is also closely linked with the profound sociopolitical reforms in Poland after World War II and with the socialist nature of our state. Poland has become the ally of the USSR and other socialist countries.

Our country in its present territorial borders, taking part in the system of alliances and treaties, is an essential element of the postwar European order and, as a member of one of the two main military-political groupings, is performing an important role in preserving an approximate balance between them. Poland is also an important partner in the European dialogue and has made no small contribution to it.

The nature of relations with our neighbors is a great achievement of socialist Poland in the sphere of foreign policy. Of special significance here is friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR. At a time of internal crisis in Poland the reliable nature of the Polish-Soviet alliance, which is holding back the adventurist plans of some forces in the West with regard to Poland and which is helping Poland overcome its difficulties, is confirmed once again.

Poland also attaches great significance to the development of friendship and cooperation with the other neighbors -- the GDR, the CSSR and other European socialist states.

In the light of our latest experience we see more clearly than before the role played (?by CEMA) [words indistinct] for the security of Poland and also for the security of Europe.

The significance of this problem follows from the fact that whereas in the military sphere there is an approximate balance of forces between the two groupings, in the economic sphere -- in view of historic consequences -- the situation is relatively advantageous to the West and therefore further development of economic cooperation between the socialist countries, including within the CEMA framework, is indispensable.

BRIEFS

PROGRESS IN FALL FARMING -- It is evident from reports sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy that as of 30 September cereals were sown on about 2.2 million hectares, that is not quite half of the planned area. Some 240,000 hectares were sown with winter aftercrop. Potatoes were harvested from about 60,000 hectares and still continue to be harvested all over the country. Stock breeding farms still devote much time to fodder gathering. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 82 p 1 AU]

SCINTEIA ON ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN COOPERATION

AU161438 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 16 Oct 82

["A New and Important Contribution To the Development of the Romanian-Bulgarian Frienship and Multilateral Cooperation" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 16/10/1982 -- The Bucharest newspapers of Saturday, October 16, enlarge upon the results of the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Bulgaria. That visit went down as a new and telling proof of the joint will to furhter expand and deepen the relations of lasting friendship and multilateral cooperation between the two communist parties, between the two countries and peoples, SCINTEIA says in an extensive commentary which further shows: The results of the talks express the lastingness of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party which, furthering the traditional collaboration between the two peoples, between the advanced and revolutionary forces, fully capitalize the great possibilities provided by the socialist system. The recent talks proved once again the particular significance the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov have for the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, meetings which, as attested by the recent summit between the two party and state leaders -- the 36th in the last 17 years -- have given a strong impetus to those relations and opened further development prospects.

The Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation, SCINTEIA says, is characterized by a dynamic development which virtually covers all the fields of social activity. That is why the satisfaction is fully justifiable the two leader expressed with the way in which the tasks and targets set during previous interviews are translated into fact and successfully fulfilled.

The newspaper shows that the Sofia talks expressed Romania's and Bulgaria's resolve to cooperate ever closer, together with the other socialist countries, with all peace-loving states and forces in the struggle for halting the dangerous course towards confrontation and war, for the assertion of the policy of detente, collaboration and understanding.

In the light of the two countries' concerns for building security and cooperation in Europe the need was stressed for the Madrid conference, the works of which are to resume soon, to proceed in a constructive spirit, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmement in Europe and ensure an organized continuity of the positive process begun in Helsinki.

SCINTEIA highlights that the recent Romanian-Bulgarian talks emphasized that the development of relations of good nieghbourliness and collaboration among the Balkan countries was an indispensable component of the process of building security in Europe, Romania and Bulgaria reasserting their determination to work for the promotion of suchlike relations with a view to turning the region into a zone of understanding and peace, free of nuclear weapons.

Undoubtedly, of particular significance in this respect would be, as Romania's president once again showed, the convening, as soon as possible, on the basis of thorough preparations, of a summit meeting of Balkan heads of state and government to lay the foundations for a broad cooperation in the spirit of understanding and good neighbourliness.

In conclusion the newspaper says that the Romanian people, that fully approves and is highly appreciative of the productive results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, expresses its conviction that the translation into fact of the decisions and understandings reached will usher in new stage in the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations of close friendship and productive collaboration, for the benefit of the building the new system in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

ROMANIA LIBERA ON 'U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST UN'

AU181154 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Oct 82 p 6

[Corneliu Vlad article: "Campaign?"]

[Text] Seized by deep bitterness, the rightist and extreme rightist circles in the United States have for some time now been sharpening a particular campaign: a compaign directed against the United Nations. A campaign actually directed, so to speak, against all the world states united in a forum with a universal calling, a forum that is the largest and most represetative that has ever existed in the international arena. Noting this fact, correspondents from various international press agencies in New York and Washington add details that are very interesting. "Pull the United States Out of the United Nations -- that slogan has for quite some time been the motto of various American quarters and for several years rightist groupings have launched attacks against the United Nations"-- stresses Britain's REUTER agency. Spain's EFE agency notes the new wave of attacks against the United Nations launched by the American conservatives and adds that "those attacks have caused anxiety and indignation among the ranks of the international diplomatic community."

In actual fact, why do rightists and extreme rightists in the United States reproach this international organization? One reason is, for instance, that the General Assembly adopts resolutions that are not liked by certain political streams in the United States. Irritated beyond measure by such a resolution, New York's mayor did not shy away from describing this international organization as no more and no less than "immoral, hypocritical and cowardly." In its turn, the Heritage Foundation, "a conservative institution" as it calls itself, notes in a report forwarded to the White House that the United Nations "has become the main cause for general discord." As a result of which one should "take into consideration the possibility of the United States withdrawing from the United Nations."

Thus, here is the one that is to blame for the "general discord" in the world, that is, for the state of tension and anxiety caused by the arms race, for the inequity in the international arena, for the ignoring of the main relations between states and for many other evil realities in the present-day world that are the major concerns of the world states united in all UN organizations.

With good reason, Brian Urquhart, UN deputy secretary general, stated that such criticism directed at the United Nations reflects "a great deal of ignorance about realities in the present-day world. In fact, he concludes, the attitude of dissatisfaction of various Western critics is explained by the fact that they "simply cannot get used to the changes that have occurred on the world geopolitical map." Perhaps that also explains the attitude of the U.S. representative at the United Nations that at the least can be termed disillusioned and that deplored the fact that following the debates in the United Nations, the United States has become "a country without supporters, with many good friends, but without any reliable ally."

PRESS REPORTS ON NORMALIZATION IN POLAND

AU131035 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 6 October on page 5 carries a 1,000-word dispatch from Warsaw signed by A. Campeanu entitled: "Concerns and Work Deeds on Warsaw's Industrial Platform." The author reports on the start of the construction of the Warsaw subway system and on achievements attained by the working collective of the "Ursus" tractor enterprise. Regarding his visit to the latter unit, the author notes that "the people he met there spoke with bitterness about the fact that, at a given time in the past, irresponsible and adventurist elements disturbed the working collective's unity and tried to divert the workers from their important duties in socialist Poland's socioeconomic life." The author adds that the unit's workers "mentioned with great satifaction that lately discipline has strengthened considerably in the plant and that the overwhelming majority of the working people refuse to follow incitements contrary to the basic interests of the working class."

Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 41 on 7 October on pages 16 and 17 carries a 1,800-word "travel note" from Poland signed by Stefan Zaides entitled: "The Light From the Deep." The author reports on a visit he made to the mining city of Katowice where he talked to various miners and officials who told him about "the times, not so long ago, when enemies of socialism still managed to confuse the minds of some of the miners and things were going from bad to worse. Those were the years of 1980, 1981..." Citing the chief engineer of "Katowice" mine, the author states that in those days "the so-called trade union 'Solidarity' showed its true face. There were many calls to strike, lots of workers failed to do their duty in maintaining the machines, the actual working time was getting shorter and the production loss amounted to 20-25 percent." However, the author adds, following recent personnel changes and other measures to strengthen discipline, the situation in the mining center has been considerably redressed. As proof of all this, the author cites, other things, the Polish central statistics directorate, which recently announced "a 10-percent increase in Poland's coal production."

U.S. TRADE DELEGATION DISCUSSES COOPERATION

Received by Constantin

AU182104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1982 -- On Monday October 18, Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, received Raymond Waldmann, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce, head of the U.S. delegation to the Bucharest meeting of the working group of the joint Romanian-U.S. economic commission of the development of trade and cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the continuously ascending course of the Romanian-U.S. economic relations which develop in keeping with the understandings reached and guidelines set during the top-level meetings and talks. In that context, it was highlighted that broad possibilities existed for the expansion and deepening of the bilateral manysided collaboration and cooperation, for the intensification and diversification of goods exchange between the two countries.

Working Document Signed

AU182105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/10/1982 -- A meeting of the working group of the joint Romanian-U.S. economic commission on the development of trade and cooperation tock place in Bucharest on Monday October 18. The proceedings were chaired by Nicolae Andrei, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Raymond Waldmann, U.S. assistant secretary of commerce. In keeping with the understandings covenanted at top level the two sides analyzed the stage of the Romanian-U.S. economic relations, the way in which the decisions adopted and guidelines set at the last session of the joint economic commission were being translated into fact, the possibilities and ways apt to further broaden and diversify the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the USA on mutally advantageous bases. At the end of the proceedings the heads of the two delegations signed a working document which provides for practical measures and means aiming at intensifying the exchanges of goods and at deepening the cooperation between the two countries.

YAR OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU151309 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/10/82 -- The first session of the joint governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic, started in Bucharest on Friday morning.

The two delegations are led by Gheorghe Vlad, minister of oil, and 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, minister of oil of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Analysis is made of the possibilities for the development and diversification of commerical exchanges and of bilateral economic cooperation in oil and geology in particular, as well as in other fields of activity of mutual interest.

Talks With Constantin

AU182107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/10/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on October 18 with 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahr, oil minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, co-chairman of the joint commission of economic and technical cooperation between Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic, the first session of which got under way in Bucharest.

The joint wish was expressed to develop the economic collaboration between the two countries and it was shown that the proceedings of the first session of the joint commission would set palpable actions and measures apt to expand the Romanian-Yemeni cooperation in fields of mutual interest and the technical-scientific cooperation, to increase and diversify bilateral commerical exchanges.

CEAUSESCU EXAMINES FURNITURE PRODUCTION TASKS

AU182045 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] This morning at Herastrau Park Pavilion, RCP Secretary General and President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu met leaders of the Ministry of Wood Processing and Construction Materials and specialists from design, research and production enterprises. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined the fulfillment of measures concerning redesigning furniture, aimed at reducing consumption of raw materials, producing furniture that is better suited to new apartments, and enhancing economic efficiency. This examination was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, Lina Ciobanu, Nicolae Constantin, Alexandrina Gainuse, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Emilian Dobrescu, Ana Muresan, and cadres from the leadership of certain economic ministries and central institutions.

The responsible minister, Ion Florea, presented to the party secretary general the measures taken at design, research and production enterprises to implement the tasks given the workers in this industrial branch on the occasion of previous visits to furniture factories.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu praised the efforts made by specialists in this area to design furniture of more rational dimensions, more functional, lighter and efficient in meeting consumers' needs. At the same time, he pointed out that what has been done so far is not satisfactory, that certain pieces of furniture are still too large and heavy and do not altogether meet consumer requirements.

Also today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrades Constantin Dascalescu and Gheorghe Pana, visited the enterprises for semiconductors research and production of the central institute of chemistry.

MILIC SEES 'WEIGHT' IN U.S. FRIENDSHIP OVERTURES

AU182125 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Dragan Colovic interview with Gordan Milic, Yugoslav radio and television correspondent in New York -- live or recorded; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Colleague Milic, if you allow me, I will only ask you another question. Let us say a few words about U.S.-Yugoslav relations. Recently, following a meeting between Mojsov and Shultz, a statement issued by the U.S. Department of State said, among other things, that the United States wanted to continue the excellent and constructive relations with Yugoslavia, and that the U.S. interest in Yugoslavia's efforts to solve certain problems -- particularly in the economic field -- continues to be great. How can this statement be interpreted?

[Answer] In the last 33 years, the statements made by the Department of State as regards Yugoslavia have always been positive in the sense that the Americans want fruitful cooperation with Yugoslavia. We have always added that this cooperation should be on an equal footing and without interference in internal affairs and so forth, just as we are guided by these principles in our relations with all countries and with all big powers. However, in our current economic situation this statement may have its weight.

[Question] In what sense?

[Answer] Naturally, the Americans are one of our important partners in all our talks aimed at obtaining a loan. After all, we are debtors to their banks and it is certainly not without importance what the American administration thinks about the Yugoslav economy. From my experience, as much as I had talks with bankers and with people from the Department of State, these people are really impressed with the measures which we are taking to achieve economies, mobilization and internal organization and to overcome the difficult state of our economy.

Naturally, they have their own recipes and their views on how this could be done more efficiently. I must mention some of their ideas that they suggest we use. For instance, they believe that the Yugoslav dinar is one of the problems which should be solved, that it is difficult to correct the economic trends if there is no strong domestic currency which could link economic trends, particularly in the Yugoslav system which is basically a market system. For this reason, Americans frequently suggest to us -- both through the International Monetary Fund and in bilateral talks -- that we should increase our interest rates. We have increased interest rates but their bankers believe that this increase is insufficient. For, in the final analysis, our interest rates are lower than our inflation rate and they still stimulate investments, expenditures and so forth. Naturally, we also cannot now increase our interest rates above that of our inflation because this move would perhaps completely suffocate economic activity.

There is some logic in this. However, the question now is that we have our specific characteristics in our economy and in these discussions we agree with Americans on certain points, while on other points we do not agree. Another thing they propose is the struggle against inflation. It is clear to them as well as to us that inflation cannot be reduced overnight. They also believe that our plan to reduce the inflation to 15 percent has been perhaps too ambitious.

I believe that the Americans -- through their activity in the International Monetary Fund -- have understanding for our situation. After all, we have imposed a freeze on prices, we introduced certain measures which were painful, but we had no choice. I am convinced -- this is no longer a problem concerning the United States, but rather the International Monetary Fund, but I must say that the Americans have great influence there -- that we will obtain the third installment of the loan in January.

[Question] How high is this installment?

[Answer] This is about $700 million. Naturally, we advocate that the resources of the International Monetary Fund should be increased and we have many supporters in this respect. It is only logical that in a world of recession more funds should be freed so that the world economy can function normally.

[Question] It is up to us to utilize this money wisely, or rather spend it wisely. I believe that we can end our interview with this. Thank you, colleague Milic for participating in our broadcast.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET ENTENTE

LD181734 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The first assessment concerning the Sino-Soviet talks at the deputy foreign ministers' level has arrived from Beijing earlier than expected. The assessment was provided by the first man of the Chinese Communist Party, General Secretary Hu Yaobang. What he said could be taken as his reply to two of Leonid Brezhnev's statements, the one in Baku and the one in the Kremlin. Hu Yaobang did not speak a great deal about the relations between China and the USSR but everything he said, apart from his assessment of the Soviet foreign policy, is acceptable to Moscow. The two countries apparently managed to meet each other halfway, at least as far as their aspirations to normalize their mutual relations are concerned. However, it would seem that a great deal of time will be required to remove once and for all the obstacles standing in the way.

Everything Hu Yaobang said about the relations with the USSR can be summarized under a number of points. The first and the basic one is China's readiness to normalize relations with the USSR on the principles of full equality, noninterference in internal affairs and strict respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The second point could be formulated as follows: China is not troubled by good and friendly relations between the USSR and the CPSU and any other country and party if these countries and parties refrain from interfering in China's domestic affairs. This implies that neither the PRC nor the CPC will protest if the countries and parties with which it maintains good and friendly relations were to cooperate with the USSR and the CPSU on the same basis. And finally, China spelled out for the first time that any hegemonism is equally dangerous -- and when referring to hegemonism it does not think of the USSR alone but of hegemonism in general.

It is quite certain that Moscow will not like this attitude toward hegemonism because it does not accept this qualification of its policy. However, this probably will not influence the Soviet Union's readiness to bring the renewed dialogue with Beijing to a successful conclusion regardless of how long it may take.

Hu Yaobang's replies to the questions put to him by French journalists, questions which referred to Sino-Soviet relations, confirm that the present dialogue in Beijing referred mainly to bilateral cooperation and that considerable progress has been made in this respect. However, the question is now posed as to whether or not this progress will be maintained when international problems come on the agenda. Judging by everything, it will. As far as is known Moscow made no promises to China that it will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan or that it will work for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, since China -- even without these troops withdrawals -- wanted to renew the dialogue with Moscow, this should mean that it expected changes in this respect, too, rather than the acceptance of a Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. The recent Soviet-Vietnamese talks in the Kremlin perhaps show that China is right and that its expectations are not groundless. True, China and Vietnam recently exchanged quite a few sharp words which is not a good thing irrespective of where truth lies; but it would be even worse if the USSR were to side with the party which is in the wrong.

BRISKI VIEWS ALBANIAN 'BAY OF GOATS' INCIDENT

AU161637 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1658 10 Oct 82 pp 47-48

[Nenad Briski article: "Albania: Guests From Atlantis"]

[Excerpts] It could have been a wonderful story, full of interesting details. It perhaps would not be exactly like the Iwo Jima story or, if we do not reach that far back, like the story of the landing on the Falkland Islands but more like the story of a small Adriatic Bay of Pigs. Unfortunately, the Tirana government was satisfied with a dry announcement by the official news agency that a group of criminal refugees has been liquidated during its landing on Albanian territory.

It was not announced whether anyone on the Albanian side also was killed during the fierce exchange of fire and how many criminal refugees were involved. Whereas some believe that, judging by the duration of the battle, the group was a strong one, others use the same information to conclude that what was involved was a weak group. Nothing is known about the political goals of the commandos although they were killed before they could themselves say anything about that. No one has been accused of being responsible for that undertaking. It is also unknown from where the group started although the large amounts of dollars and liras should point to the emigre clubs in the West and probably to Italy as the starting point for the action.

On the other hand, the scantier the information is, the more numerous various hypotheses and speculations are and the entire story about the Albanian Bay of Pigs -- or, is it "bay of goats" since we do not know what animals are bred in that part of the coast because it has not been even announced where precisely the battle took place -- is so vague that the uninvited guests might have as well arrived from Atlantis.

Hardened Criminal

At first, no one knew anything about Xhevdet Mustafa, who was allegedly the group's leader. To help the perplexed "Tiranologists" throughout the world, a representative of the Albanian Embassy in Vienna stated that Xhevdet Mustafa was a "hardened criminal" who fled the country in 1944. In addition to the ATA agency, the diplomat in Vienna was the only authoritative Albanian source of information about that action, but the correspondents in the Austrian capital complain that his statement was rather general and vague and that he mainly repeated the official statement.

However, Leka I, son of King Zog who left Albania after the Italian occupation in 1939 and died in exile in 1961, showed much more good will in extensively speaking about everything.

Leka first said that he knew the man who led the commandos and that he had begged him to postpone his undertaking or even to renounce this "suicidal" action. But it seems that logic is not Leka's strong point because, a little later, he said that "all that is perhaps the work of the Albanian secret services." Finally, it is worth mentioning yet two more jewels from Leka's statements, that is, his claim that his fighters have carried out several "information missions" in Albania and Kosovo, and his statement that Kosovo and the parts of Montenegro and Macedonia populated by Albanians should be "returned to free and independent Albania."

At present, there are two hypotheses about the settling of accounts on the beach at sunrise on 25 August. [date as published] According to one of them, what was involved was a group of smugglers whose ship broke down or who misread their navigation charts and accidentally found themselves on the Albanian coast where they were discovered and killed.

But the thesis that what is involved are the internal reasons for a foreign invasion has a wide circle of advocates. The differences within the Albanian leadership last year and Mehmet Shehu's suicide are recalled in this connection. The world press has revived the old story about the shooting at the session of the AWP Politburo or at the dinner attended by Hoxha and Shehu during which Shehu was killed. A much more frequently advanced thesis is that he was forced to commit suicide, but a writer for London's THE ECONOMIST claims that he heard an anecdote in Belgrade according to which Shehu cried out before his suicide: "Comrades, do not shoot!"

The fact is that Shehu was buried almost secretly, that his name has not been mentioned since his death, that all his pictures, including the one in the national museum have been removed and that his wife Fiqrete, who held a high party office, and his nephew, who was minister of internal affairs, have disappeared.

Old Guard

However, there are reasons to believe that the disagreements within the country's leadership over the question of whether the country should continue its self-imposed isolation or begin to cautiously open itself to the world did not end with Shehu's death. It is claimed that Shehu advocated a cautious opening and, allegedly thanks to that, certain contacts were established with Western countries. It seemed that the last AWP Congress in November supported the course of opening, but that fact allegedly deeply alarmed the "old guard." It remains a secret whether it was that alarm that reduced Shehu to a state of nervous disorder in which he committed suicide.

All the great Albanian breaks -- with Yugoslavia in 1948, with the Soviet Union in 1960 and with China in 1968 -- were accompanied by "discoveries of assaults" on the national sovereignty and by liquidations of the allies "recruited" by the enemies abroad. It is possible that this time, too, a struggle for or against opening is in progress and that, in this settling of accounts with the advocates of somewhat closer contacts with the world, the foreign invasion on the last Saturday in September is used to point out the dangers of such a policy and to tighten the discipline within the country. After all, in the speeches by Albanian officials, it is possible to discover certain statements which could be used as confirmation of the thesis that a settling of accounts with the "internal enemies" is in progress or is being prepared.

Thus, at the Ninth Trade Union Congress in June, Lunka Cuko, member of the AWP Politburo, spoke about the "internal enemy" on whose support the "external enemy" will rely in order to "once again restore the capitalist system." At that time, Lenka Cuko predicted that, thanks to the "monolithic unity of the people," these attempts "would end in disgraceful failure."

Recently, Enver Hoxha spoke about "internal and external enemies." And finally, on 16 September at the jubilee session of the General Council of the Democratic Front, which was held to mark the 40th anniversary of the Peze conference at which the National Liberation Front of Albania was founded, Ramiz Alia, member of the AWP Politburo, who is, according to many people, the second strongest personality after Hoxha, said the following among other things: "The internal enemies as well as those abroad have tried to destroy our socialist system and to deprive our people of the fruits of the victory of the revolution and, at the same time, of their freedom so that the Russians or the Serbs, the Americans or the Italians would make laws here. Therefore, if we failed to liquidate the internal enemies, we could not prosper. And this is not all: They would also return us to backwardness and darkness and our country would become a vassal country and a slave." And Alia also said: "As the party has taught us and as practice has confirmed, the unity of the people is strenghtened and forged in the class struggle against the enemies of socialism and their ideology." Thus, it is not excluded that it is precisely a process of strengthening and forging the unity of the people that is in progress.

In addition to this, according to some views, all these statements point to a ferment within the Albanian leadership and a struggle between different trends concerning the concepts of the country's further development. However, everything that is happening in Tirana is wrapped in a thick veil of secrecy and the estimates of what is really happening very often resemble gazing into a crystal ball. Events such as Shehu's death or the landing of commandos regarding which -- contrary to the customary practice in Albania -- official announcements were issued immediately, provide grounds for thinking that something unusual is nevertheless taking place.

FEC ANNOUNCES RATIONING, ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD152218 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 Oct (TANJUG) -- At a press conference held at the SFRY Assembly this evening, Federal Executive Council representatives informed journalists of measures for economic saving and stabilization. Beginning on 20 October, gasoline and diesel fuel for motor vehicles, tractors, combines, motorcycles, boats, ships, agricultural, forestry, artisan and building machines will be sold with coupons. The sale of gasoline and diesel fuel for motor vehicles is restricted to 40 liters per month. The remaining consumers will receive the following ration: cargo vehicles registered for personal work -- 500 liters; other freight vehicles -- 300 liters; tractors -- 350 liters; motorcycles -- 10 liters; bicycles with engines -- five liters; sports and recreation boats and yachts -- five liters; boats for additional activity -- 20 liters; boats for private activity -- 50 liters; fishing boats -- 150 liters; and ships for economic activity -- 300 liters.

Cars for the disabled are exempt from the above restrictions; they will receive coupons for 100 liters per month. Taxis will have the right to use 300 liters of fuel. Coupons for agricultural, forest, artisan and building machines will be issued for an amount determined by the relevant republic or provincial organ. The allocation for combines and nonregistered tractors will be as follows: from 1 June to 31 December combines will receive 300 liters and tractors will receive 350 liters.

Vehicles belonging to diplomatic and consular missions, missions of international organizations and their staff, foreign trade, cultural and other missions and foreign correspondents are exempt from these restrictions.

Coupons will be issued by the relevant organs of the republics and provinces. Every coupon will cost 40 paras and the costs will be borne by the consumers. This year the coupons will be issued in advance for the October-December period and for next year's January-October period. The coupons will be for 5, 10, 20 and 50 liters. Coupons not used in any one month can be used in the following month; however, coupons cannot be resold.

A regulation on special conditions for the supply of electricity was also adopted. Public lighting will be reduced to half of the present consumption with the proviso that minimum security is not endangered. Minimum consumption is also envisaged for all lighted public buildings and for heating appliances in homes, businesses and other premises with central heating. The organization of all sporting events under lights, with the exception of international sports matches, is banned. Television transmissions will last until 2200 [2100 GMT] at the latest, with the exception of Fridays and Saturdays when they can continue after 2300 [2200 GMT]. Households will consume five percent less electricity than during the same period last year. The provision specifies that the Federal Executive Council will decide when conditions for the restriction of electricity have arisen.

A special provision dealing with investment work abroad envisages that only 70 percent of personal incomes be paid in foreign exchange.

Those employed at missions abroad will be able to receive only up to 80 percent of personal incomes in foreign exchange in countries within the covertible currency area and 60 percent if they work in countries with which an agreement on clearing payment exists.

Private bakeries and bakeries in the public sector will not be able to sell loaves of bread above 800 grams in weight.

Temperature in apartments, business premises, business buildings and educational establishments is restricted to 19 degrees centigrade with a minimum deviation of not more than one degree. Health organizations, children's nurseries and old people's homes are exempt from this restriction. When business premises are not in use, the temperature has to be reduced to 14 degrees centigrade. The provision specifies that the heating period cannot begin before 15 October and cannot last longer than 15 April. Heating starts at (?six) o'clock and cannot last beyond 2100 [2000 GMT].

The Federal Executive Council measures envisage changes in the conditions necessary to obtain consumer credits. The share of the buyer in purchasing heating appliances utilizing fuel oil will be [figure indistinct] and for textiles and furniture, 60 percent.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a decision on the use of foreign exchange which citizens and legal bodies have in their foreign exchange accounts or in foreign exchange savings deposits, as well as a decision on the conditions and method of selling products of domestic production for dinars stemming from foreign exchange. The decision also lays down conditions for exemption from the payment of basic sales tax on these products. According to this decision, foreign exchange brought into the country or received from abroad can be sold to the banks or exchange offices or placed in foreign exchange accounts. Foreign exchange in foreign exchange savings deposits can be used only in the foreign exchange in which they were deposited, while the change from one foreign exchange into another convertible currency can be made at the saver's request in case of travel abroad or of making payments abroad. The decision makes it possible for savers to have their foreign exchange deposit in the equivalent of dinars, necessary for tourist trips abroad or for the purchase of individual products of domestic production at home.

Foreign exchange from foreign exchange accounts or from foreign exchange savings deposits can be used only for the import of goods and other payments by the holder of the foreign exchange account and members of his close family or for the purchase of securities.

Citizens who have acquired foreign exchange while temporarily working abroad can purchase, among other things, cars, dishwashers and products made of gold and other precious metals with dinars of foreign exchange origin. In so doing they will be exempt from the basic sales tax.

Special decisions will stimulate exports. For the production of export goods paid for in convertible currency, raw materials and production materials can be imported provided their value does not exceed 50 percent of the value of goods to be exported. Such raw materials and (?production) materials cannot be used for the production of goods to be sold in Yugoslavia.

The Federal Executive Council also adopted a number of decisions which should stimulate the production of electricity.

Within its sphere of jurisdiction, the Federal Executive Council will adopt a decision on the working time of the federal administration during the winter period and suggest that the republics and provinces adopt similar decisions. The essence of this decision is to have the working day begin and end in daylight in order to save energy.

To stimulate the production of coal, the Federal Executive Council will propose a change in the law on personal income tax for overtime in coal mines; miners will have their overtime included in their years of service on which pension is calculated.

The Federal Executive Council is also to propose measures which sould contribute to a more rational use of vehicles by officials, leading officials at the Federal Executive Council and at federal organs of administration. Use of luxury cars with high gasoline consumption will be restricted. The Federal Executive Council will propose that relevant organs in the republics, provinces and municipalities adopt similar measures.

Journalists were also informed that the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Federal Assembly today adopted a law on exchange transactions. The chief aim of this law is to prevent illegal transactions with foreign exchange. This law is directed against private clearing transactions and the smuggling of foreign exchange; it does not alter the rights and position of holders of foreign exchange accounts and foreign exchange savings deposits.

With changes in the customs law, all customs privileges have been abolished with the exception of those for workers temporarily working abroad and who are definitely returning home. The changes also abolish all privileges for those employed at diplomatic and consular missions abroad. In the future they will be treated in the same way as all other citizens of the SFRY living and working in Yugoslavia.

SAWP LOCAL DISCUSSES 'ANARCHO-LIBERAL GROUP'

AU151557 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Summary] "In recent months, an intensified activity of the anarcho-liberal group has become apparent. The group is acting on the basis of its destructive and oppositional views in relation to the values and achievements of our sociopolitical and economic system. It is the task of all sociopolitical forces headed by the League of Communists to resolutely resist these tendencies, it was stated at the session of the Presidium of the Belgrade City SAWP Conference which discussed the security and political situation in the city and the foundations of the policy of socioeconomic development of Belgrade and Serbia next year. Jasminko Stepic reports.

"Appraising the security and political situation in the city, which was characterized as very good, Milan Stanimirovic, member of the Presidium of the Belgrade City Committee of the League of Communists, stressed the need for much greater involvement and more effective activity by all subjective factors of social self-protection both in the sphere of prevention as well as in ensuring greater speed in opening and concluding court procedures and a consistent implementation of laws and regulations. Full support and encouragement must be extended to all working people and citizens to struggle without fear against the consequences of all unlawful and immoral phenomena. The activity of all social subjective factors in connection with these questions should not assume the character of a campaign but should instead become an organized and permanent action in protecting constitutionality and legality."

Radoje Stefanovic, president of the Belgrade City Executive Council, spoke on the foundations of the policy of socioeconomic development of Belgrade in 1983 and pointed out that the conditions for economic operations would not be essentially changed in 1983.

CROATIA HOLDS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE EXERCISES

LD172248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Zagreb, 17 Oct (TANJUG) -- The traditional 2-day review of activity of the working people and citizens of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in defense and protection under the title of "Nothing Must Surprise Us" ended today in all the 114 municipalities of this republic. Since this action lasts the whole year it is estimated that nearly all the millions of the population have been embraced by various specific defense and protection tasks.

The theme of this year's review had been protection from enemy activity through special war while its goal had been to train the working people and citizens in all living and work environments for organized and successful opposition to this kind of pressure which has been used in recent decades, as stressed, most frequently as a method of activity against our self-managing and nonaligned country.

In all the municipalities of the Socialist Republic of Croatia yesterday and today numerous exercises and manifestations were held directed at testing ability and organizational standards in the struggle against various forms of activity in special war, primarily against intelligence-subversive psychological propaganda, terrorist activity and various forms of activity in economic and other spheres.

According to reports which arrived yesterday and today from all parts of Croatia at the Republican Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] Conference, although the large-scale nature of this year's 2-day review was not the chief aim, it had been reached. In the community of Split municipalities alone for instance, yesterday and today, over 320,000 working people, citizens and young people took part; in the community of Sisak municipalities 205 local communities and 107 basic organizations of associated labor took part; in Zagreb 75 percent of local communities and 55 percent of basic organizations of associated labor. In the region of Lika in the 2 days 88 percent of local communities and 73 percent of basic organizations took part, while in the Rijeka area, about 70 percent of the total number of inhabitants took part. In the municipalities of Cazma, Krizevci and Daruvar all local communities took part; similar indices of the large-scale nature of action have been reported from all the regions of this republic.

Stanko Naletilic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the SAWP of Croatia Republican Conference, stated today that the action was an unqualified success. The chief task, as he said, is to let the working people and citizens become acquainted with the contents and methods of enemy special war activity and with the possibilities and methods of struggle against it. This action, as well as actions which went on during the whole of the year, have shown that when the defense and protection of our country, of the achievements of the revolution and of the national liberation struggle are at stake, full unity of action in all environments is achieved.

This action, as some of the first analyses stress, had its focal point in the theme of struggle against special war, but it was demonstrated that within these frameworks working people, citizens and the young in the field believe that part of the struggle against this war is also opposition to idleness, negligence, irresponsibility, non self-managing behavior and other negative phenomena in one's own environment.

BRIEFS

POWER CUTS, SHORTAGES -- The electricity supply situation in the country has greatly deteriorated during the last 2 days. Power cuts are already being carried out in Macedonia, Montenegro and Croatia and as of today power cuts will also be carried out in Serbia from 0600 to 2200. Serbia is currently short some 4 million kilowatt hours of electricity. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 82 p 7 AU]